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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

MEETING OF THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT JEFF. DAVIS.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 29.—Congress met at noon to-day. The President's Message was received and read. He announced the ratification of the permanent Constitution by all the Confederate States, and it now only remains for elections to be held for the choice of officers to administer the Government.

He says that the declaration of war against this Confederacy by Abraham Lincoln rendered it necessary to convene Congress that they might devise the necessary measures for the defence of the country.

He then reviews at length the relations heretofore existing between the States and the events which have resulted in the present warfare.

Referring to the result of the late mission to Washington he says that the crooked paths of diplomacy can scarcely furnish an example of such an utter want of courtesy, candor and directness as was the course of the U. S. government towards our Commissioners.

The President incidentally refers to the prudent caution which was observed by the fleet off Charleston during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and pays a high compliment to the South Carolinians for their forbearance before, their heroism during, and their magnanimity after the bombardment.

Commissioners have been sent to England, France, Russia and Belgium, to ask our recognition as members of the family of nations, and make treaties of amity and commerce. He recommends the appointment of other diplomatic agents.

The Confederacy, through Vice-President Stephens, has concluded a Convention with Virginia, by which Virginia has united her powers and fortunes with us.

He has satisfactory assurances that other Southern States will soon unite their fortunes with ours. Most of the Executive Departments are in successful operation.

The Postmaster General will soon be ready to assume the direction of postal affairs.

In conclusion, he congratulates the Confederacy on the patriotic devotion exhibited by the people of the Confederacy. Men in high official capacity and social position and wealth, are serving in the volunteer ranks.

The railway companies are liberal in their rates for the transportation of troops and supplies, and proffer liberal terms for the transportation of mails, and agree to receive as compensation the bonds of the Confederacy.

He says a people thus united and resolved cannot fail of final success.

We feel, continues the message, that our cause is just and holy; and we protest solemnly in the face of mankind, that we desire peace at any sacrifice, save that of our honor and independence. We seek no conquest, no aggrandizement, and no concessions from the free States. All we ask is to be let alone; that none shall attempt our subjugation by arms. This we will and must resist to the direst extremity. The moment this pretension is abandoned, the sword will drop from our grasp, and we shall be ready to enter into treaties of amity and commerce mutually beneficial.

So long as this pretension is maintained, with a firm reliance on that Divine Power which covers with its protection the just cause, we will continue to struggle for our inherent right to freedom and self-government.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States of America.

To the Volunteer Regiments of the State.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
HEADQUARTERS, April 26th, 1861.

I am informed from high authority that the State of Virginia has adopted our Confederate Constitution, and is virtually a member of our Confederacy. I called for Volunteers because I did not consider Virginia as under our Government. But when I am officially informed that she has joined our Confederacy, I shall consider her as part of our Country, and to defend her or Maryland is to defend South Carolina. Whatever troops may be ordered will be still considered as Volunteers from South Carolina, and there is no power to lengthen or change their term of service; they are still Volunteers from South Carolina, for twelve months, and if they leave the State, will be under the command of a General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States. If two or more regiments are marched together out of this State, I will assign to their command one of our Brigadier-Generals, who will command until a General be appointed or designated by the President of the Confederate Government. One of our noble regiments is now in Virginia, and the Palmetto Flag floats from the beautiful hills of Richmond. Another of the same kind started last night. You will be eager to follow wherever that banner waves.

Soldiers of South Carolina! Hold yourselves in readiness to march, at the word, to the tomb of Washington, and swear that no Northern Goths and Vandals shall ever desecrate its sacred precincts, and that you will make of it an American Mecca, to which the votaries of freedom and independence, from the South, shall make their pilgrimage through all time to come. Let the sons of South Carolina answer to the call from the sons of Colonel Howard who led the Maryland Line in triumph over the bloody battlefield of our Cowpens. Let them know that we will return that blood with full interest, and let them feel that they are now, as they were then, our brothers. March to Virginia and lay your heads upon the bosom of this mother of States, and hear her great heart beat with new impulses for a renewed and glorious independence.

Surely the good and the virtuous of the Northern States cannot sanction the lawless and brutal despotism now inaugurated at Washington.

Be ready. Stand by your arms—mark time to the tap of independence, and at the word, march forward and onward to the Borders. Our glorious old sister, North Carolina, is with you, and her freemen are in arms. Join them in the struggle for defence; and let tyrants know that there are men who can make them hear the ring and feel the weight of Southern steel. I shall endeavor not to expose our own State, and shall only march you beyond our borders under *pressing emergency;* but wherever the Confederate Flag floats, there too is our country, now and forever.

F. W. PICKENS.

A Gun for the Times.—A citizen of Charlotte has invented a Gun which will fire 120 balls in a minute. We have seen it tried, but are not at liberty to particularize at present. Competent officers pronounce it a complete success.

Charlotte Democrat.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 2, 1861.

MILITARY.—The Lafayette Light Infantry Company took its departure yesterday, in the steamer Hurt for Wilmington, to go thence by rail to Raleigh. An immense crowd attended them to the boat, where a brief address was delivered by Hon. J. G. Shepherd, with a response by Lieut. Pemberton, and a fervent and touching Prayer from the Rev. James McDaniel. The officers and members of the company were covered with bouquets which were showered upon them by the Ladies, and departed with the blessings and prayers of wives, mothers, sisters and friends.

This remarkably fine looking Company consisted of 104 officers and men, as follows:

Captain, JOSEPH B. STARR.
First Lieutenant, Frank N. Roberts.
Second do. John A. Pemberton.
Third do. George Sloan.
First Sergeant, Benjamin Rush, Jr.
Second do. D. McRae O'Hanlon.
Third do. Jas. T. Rose.
Fourth do. John N. Prior.
First Corporal, D. McDonald.
Second do. Jno. McRae, Jr.
Third do. Geo. B. Atkins.
Fourth do. F. J. Hahr.
Surgeon, Theo. Martine.

PRIVATES.

Arey, Charles R	Monroe, Henry A
Arey, Joseph G	Murphy, C B
Alderman, Daniel	Moore, John
Baker, George B	Monroe, D A
Baker, Thos W	Murphy, John
Brooks, T J	McDonald, Jas R
Beasley, George C	McRae, John
Benton, Henry E	McDuffie, Malcolm J
Brady, K J	McDonald, W J
Banks, Chas R	McDuffie, R H
Brown, James A	McArthur, N A
Culbreth, D A	McMillan, Hamilton
Cameron, H D	McDuffie, J W
Carver, Warren	McDonald, K A
Cagle, M	McKay, H A
Carver, A R	Newell, J G
Clark, M D	Nott, James D
Clark, J B	Orrell, Robert M
Dodd, I	Parker, William M
Draughon, G T	Powers, W B
Dailey, Edmund O	Palmer, Robt D
Dye, M E	Pearce, B F
Dodd, W M	Rose, William A
Erambert, Chas M	Rose, Walter L
Elliott, Alexander, Jr.	Rogers, O
Fuller, Thomas C	Roberts, J H
Fuller, J	Roberts, Chas E
Ferguson, Henry B	Smith, J B
Faulk, Malcolm	Surles, S R
Goldston, C C	Shaw, Angus
Gilmore, Thomas	Stedman, R W
Gillis, Duncan B	Shepherd, W W
Harris, James	Shemwell, Poindexter
Hall, Wilbur G	Stern, Israel
Henry, William	Thornton, R W
Johnson, J A	Thornton, D W
Jennings, W L	Taylor, Wm S
Jessup, Isaac	Taylor, J H
Jordan, Thomas J	Valentine, Benj S
Johnson, Thomas J	Wemyss, John
King, James A	Williams, Charles J
King, N G	Wardell, T R
Kirkpatrick, James	Wightman, Geo W
Lee, Alexander	Whitlock, J G
Lineberry, A D	Wetmore, John
Lander, F	

Officers and Privates 104.

In addition to this 18 or 20 more are to report themselves at camp in Raleigh, detained for the present by sickness in their families or other causes.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—A letter from Samuel H. Christian, Esq. says, "The war news is at the highest point. We are all on one side. A large meeting was held at Troy yesterday and a company raised."

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—A friend at Asheville writes:—

"I suppose Buncombe will turn out about 250 good fighting men. We are all of one mind in Buncombe, and I may say every where else in Western N. C."

ANSON.—The mail driver from Cheraw reports a fine Company, eighty strong, from Anson county, called the Anson Guards, as having passed through on their way to Wilmington, N. C. a day or two ago. Their destination is Raleigh Another Company in Anson is being organized.

Citizens' Subscription to Volunteer Co's Fund, April 1861.

Jas Kyle	$100	J C Poe	10
H Lilly	100	E Spearman	10
A A McKethan	100	Jos Hollingsworth	10
E J Hale	100	C T Haigh	100
E J Lilly	100	J Carmon	5
H L Myrover	100	W J Anderson	5
A W Steel	100	C W Andrews	5
Rob't Mitchell	50	G H Makepeace	5
G W Williams & Co	50	Jos Utley	25
C B Mallett	25	E L Pemberton	25
Stedman & Horne	50	W Prior	5
Ray & Pearce	50	Mrs M Banks	5
J M Williams	50	B W Robinson	25
J W Baker	20	A Johnson	25
T Waddill	40	J W Lett	10
E F Moore	20	Thos McDaniel	50
T D Haigh	25	Jos Breece	5
Jas N Smith	25	W McIntyre	5
R P Buxton	25	M N Leary, Jr	5
Wm Cade	25	D W C Benbow	5
J C Haigh	25	Reuben Jones	10
Jas A McRae	20	J T Houston	10
E Glover	20	J A Williams	25
W T Rhodes	10	J W Welsh	5
J G Shepherd	25	J W Powers	5
D McLaurin	20	Joseph Ottarburg	5
J M Rose	20	T H Tillinghast	5
H C Johnson	5	T S Lutterloh	25
Wm Huske	10	Randal McDaniel	50
D G McRae	10	S J Hinsdale	50
D T Newby	10	W G Broadfoot	10
G Lauder	10	J D Starr	100
J McGilvary	10	A McPherson	4
C A McMillan	25	H C Lucas	25
J W Sandford	50	W N Tillinghast	20
W Warden	10	J Martine	20
Weinstein & Stern	5	J W Powell	25
S T Hawley	10	A McLean	25
Wm Bow	30	Collected by Ladies	120
Alex'r McLauchlin	5	Total $2364.	

In addition to the contributions in aid of the Volunteers already reported, under the call of the 25th ult., I have received the following:

Dan'l McKinnon	$5 00	Miss Mary Nixon	$1 00
Rev D McBryde	5 00	Miss A E Hargrove	1 00
John Bell	5 00	Giles Ham	1 00
W B Ray	5 00		$29 75
Mrs Jane Ham	2 50		
Mrs Janet Ray	2 50	Previously rep'd	90 00
Mrs Eliz. Murphy	1 00		$119 75
Miss Susan Cooly	50		
Dan'l Buie	25		A. McLEAN.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—The following judicious arrangements were made at a Special Court last week, at which a large majority of the Magistrates were present,—

Special Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April 29th, 1861.

A majority of the Acting Justices being present; It is ordered, that the Chairman of this Court be authorized to borrow, on the faith of the County, from either of the Banks in this place, a sum not exceeding $20,000, which sum shall be placed in the hands of a committee of one from each Captain's District. And the said committee are authorized to invest the same in provisions for the use of the Poor of the County not under the immediate charge of the Wardens of the Poor. And particularly for the use of the families of such volunteers as may be compelled to leave their homes in the present crisis. And the said committee are authorized to sell at cost to such as can pay, and to distribute gratuitously to such as can not, in reasonable quantities, as in their judgment they may think proper.

And it is further ordered, that the Chairman be authorized to borrow, in addition, a sum of money not exceeding $4000, at such time as may be wanted, for the purpose of equipping such volunteers as are not able to equip themselves, not exceeding $25 each. And that the said funds be placed in the hands of H. L. Myrover, G. W. I. Goldston and N. A. Stedman, to be disbursed by them.

Resolved by the Magistrates, that any who leave on may volunteer for the war, their families shall be provided for in their absence.

Provision Committee.—Alfred Jackson, Gray's Creek: Joseph Arey, Town; E. L. Winslow, Cross Creek; Neill R Blue, 71st Dist.; Chas. D. Nixon, Carver's Creek; Wm. McMillan, Rockfish; James Evans, Lock's Creek; D. J. McAlister, Flea Hill; Peter Munroe, Quwhiffle; David McNeill, Black River.

A NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT FOR VIRGINIA.

By the following order it will be seen that the companies named therein are to be organized into a regiment, to be designated the "First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers." By the end of the present week, says the State Journal, it is probable this gallant regiment will be in Virginia. The Companies composing this regiment will hereafter be known by the *numbers* respectively attached to their names. We will hereafter publish a complete list of the officers and men. The following is the order:

HEADQUARTERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, April 29, 1861.

ORDERS, No.

COLONEL:—You are commanded to organize the

1. Orange Light Infantry, Capt Ashe,
2. Warrenton Guards, Capt. Wade,
3. Hornet's Nest Rifles, Capt. Williams,
4. Enfield Blues, Capt. Bell,
5. Lumberton Guards, Capt. Norment,
6. Duplin Rifles, Capt. Kenan,
7. Charlotte Greys, Capt. Ross,
8. Thomasville Rifles, Capt. Miller,
9. Granville Greys, Capt. Wortham,
10. Columbus Guards, Capt Ellis,

into a regiment to be designated the "First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers."

The Cadets of the North Carolina Military Institute can be attached to this Regiment with the consent of their parents and guardians.

The Seat of War is the destination of this Regiment, and Virginia in all probability will be the first battle ground. The services of the Regiment will not exceed six months, but the men should be prepared to keep the field until the war has ended.

The grey or blue blouse will be recognized as a suitable uniform. Arms are now in Raleigh for the use of the Regiment, and the men will be furnished with them promptly.

The Regiment will be moved into Virginia as soon as possible, but will not be led into battle until the Field Officers are of opinion that the men are fit for such duty.

You will order an election of Field Officers of the Regiment on Friday, the 4th day of May.

The cause of Virginia is the cause of North Carolina. In our first struggle for liberty, she nobly and freely poured out her blood in our defence; we will stand by her now in this our last effort for Independence.

By order of the Governor.

JOHN F. HOKE, Adjutant General.
Col. D. H. HILL, Commanding Camp of Instruction.

HEAD-QUARTERS COAST DEFENCES,
WILMINGTON, N. C., April 29, 1861.

The following is published for the information of all concerned.

T. H. HOLMES,
Brig. Gen'l N. C. V.

EXTRACT.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, April 24, '61.

I.—SIR: You are hereby appointed a Brigadier General of the Volunteer Forces, called into the service of the State, subject to the future action of the General Assembly of the same. * * * *

II.—You are hereby assigned to duty, as Commander of the Coast Defences of the State. All persons, both civil and military, employed by the State, and acting by my authority, on that duty, are subject to your orders. * * * * *

III.—All persons in the military service of the State placed under your authority, are hereby commanded to respect and obey you accordingly. * * *

Given under my hand and attested by the Great Seal of the State: Done at the City of Raleigh, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1861.

(L. S.)

By the Governor. JNO. W. ELLIS.

GRAHAM DAVES, Private Secretary.

To Brigadier General Theophilus H. Holmes, Colonel of Infantry in the Confederate Army of the South.

A true copy T. H. HOLMES,
Brig. Gen'l N. C. V., and Col. C. S. A.

We understand that the Board of Directors of the four Banks in this town have adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It is of vital importance that the entrance to the Cape Fear River and the general approaches to the State of North Carolina should be placed in a state of proper defence without delay, and it is understood that the means necessary in this great emergency of our State can not be commanded by the constituted authorities of the State until the meeting of the General Assembly of North Carolina, soon to be held. Therefore,

Resolved, That the sum of $100,000 should forthwith be loaned to the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington, to be disbursed by them for the subsistence of the troops at the mouth of the river Cape Fear, the purchase of munitions and implements of war, and other purposes connected with the common defence of the State as may be decided by those in command.

Another resolution directs that for the above purpose the cashiers shall discount the notes or bonds of the commissioners of the town of Wilmington, in such sums as may be offered, not exceeding in the aggregate $25,000.

As there are four Banks, the amount will be $100,000.

Wilmington Journal.

North Carolina Small Notes.—We are glad to see that North Carolina small notes of the denomination of one, two, three and four dollars are freely passing current in our community. They are certainly a great convenience, particularly in times like these, when silver and gold is worth from 12 to 15 per cent. So says the Norfolk Herald of yesterday. It affords us pleasure to add, that the same is the case here. The North Carolina notes are just as good as so much gold. There are no sounder or better conducted banks in the world than those of North Carolina.

Pet. Express.

HALIFAX, N. C., April 27.—The people here are all alive, and thoroughly aroused. Halifax county sends 500 volunteers. "Conquer or die, is our motto." Our property and our lives will go freely and cheerfully in defence of the South.

Maryland.—The message of Governor Hicks presented to the Legislature on Saturday expresses the conviction that the only safety of Maryland lies in preserving a neutral position, our geographical location forcing this course upon us, unless we wish to make our State the theatre of a long and bloody civil war.

The Senate has adopted an address to the people of the State, in which they say that the Legislature will not pass an act of secession, but if they believe the people desire it they will give them the opportunity of deciding for themselves upon their own future destiny. The address was referred by the House to a Committee. The House has appointed a Committee to report an act for the call of a Sovereign Convention.

The Governor of Pennsylvania, in his message to the Legislature, declares that Pennsylvania will open a passage from the North to Washington, as essential to trade and transit, and that whether Maryland is in or out of the Union, no hostile soil will be permitted to lie between the capital and the States loyal to the Union. An appropriation of five millions of dollars by Pennsylvania in aid of the general Government is recommended.

NEUTRALITY.—There are strong indications in the Baltimore papers that the recommendation of Gov. Hicks to preserve a neutral position in Maryland, will be carried out if possible. We presume, however, that it will not be possible if any further collision should take place between the troops of the two sections. And it will be difficult to do even without a collision; for Pennsylvania proposes to force a passage for its troops through Baltimore at all hazards, and the feeling in New York is of the same tenor.

The Baltimore American of Monday says,—

"With the return of reason, which is now apparent even among the extremists, let haste be made to undo all the evil of this week of gloomy remembrance. Let us have no more censors of the press or the telegraph; no more obstruction to travel or business; no more seizures of private or Government property; no more hostilities against our flag and country. Let the Government property which has been seized be promptly restored, and let our city and State resume their position of neutrality in this miserable war of sections. If any of our citizens desire to fight let them go down and join the Southern army, or go to Washington and enroll themselves with the men of the North. In the name of the women and children of Baltimore, in the name of reason and common sense, we protest against the attempt that has been made to make our city the Belgium of contending armies."

If Maryland should be able to maintain a neutral position, it is barely possible that some truce may be patched up, and present civil war avoided. The Border State Convention which was fixed for the 4th inst. might have helped to effect this; but it will scarcely assemble, having been apparently lost sight of in the midst of the more intense excitements of the past few weeks. It is stated that Ex-President Pierce has started from New Hampshire on a mission to mediate between the Government and the South.

NORTH ALABAMA.—It will be recollected that the Northern part of Alabama was strongly opposed to secession. Since Lincoln's proclamation the tide of feeling there has been completely turned. In one county alone, (Jackson, the extreme Northern county,) five companies, numbering more than 500 men, are already in service, and other companies are being formed. So we learn from the Montgomery Mail, which adds,—

"These North Alabama volunteers are, many of them, men who have homes—small farms—but no one to work for them. They live by their own personal exertions. At the call of their country, they leave their fields half ploughed, and their corn unplanted—leave their loved mountain homes and go forth to defend their rights and government. Such a people can never be reduced to vassalage. While such people live in any country, it can never be crossed over by an invader.

"Are all the strong secession counties in Central and South Alabama, as ready to offer troops to the service of the government, without conditions, as the counties of North Alabama which did not vote the secession ticket? We shall see."

A VILE CREW.—History has recorded, for the condemnation and detestation of mankind in all future ages, that at the battle of New Orleans in 1815, the watchword of the British General Packenham was, "Booty and Beauty," a very plain intimation that when the city should be captured it would be given up to pillage and outrage. A merciful and just God not only frustrated the diabolical purposes of the General, but he himself fell among the dead of that day of signal vengeance.

The present period it appears furnishes a parallel to the baseness of Packenham. We see it stated that in the New York Herald's account of a great meeting in New York on the 20th, a State Senator named Spinola is reported as saying:—

"Can we coerce them back into the Union? I don't say we can, but we can *conquer* them, and when we do so *every dollar of property in those States shall be confiscated for the benefit of the Northern army.* These fine plantations *shall* belong to *Northern* soldiers, and with *Northern* men and women we will re-people those States."

This hideously base idea was promulgated for the purpose of stirring up the cupidity of the hordes of robbers and loafers who infest that great Sodom, and inducing them to come South to get a "fine plantation." Will Mr. Spinola himself come and take one? We shall see. Some of them, if they come, will get *six feet* of Southern soil.

Let Mr. Spinola look out that these same robbers and loafers do not revenge themselves for the failure to get a "fine plantation," by taking possession of his fine palace on Fifth avenue. It would answer their purpose far better, and could be much easier obtained.

In like spirit with this speech of Spinola, is a recommendation of the N. Y. Tribune to "lay Baltimore in ashes" if the passage of U. S. troops were again obstructed. And a declaration of the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, that "he would, if necessary, *wipe the South from the face of the earth.*" This Dickinson is the man some Southern Democrats wanted to run for President last Fall. And the N. Y. Times says, "Peace we must have in Maryland, *if it can be secured only by making the State a solitude.*"

Was there ever known, since the creation of the world, a more savage feeling, even among savages?

Lieut. Charles P. McGary, of this place, arrived here this morning. He has resigned his commission in the U. S. Navy.

U. S. Judge Asa Biggs resigned on the 23d inst.

The Charleston Mercury opposes an attack on Washington City so long as Maryland has not seceded.

SMALL NOTES.—The Virginia Convention has authorized the banks to issue $1 and $2 notes to the extent of 5 per cent. of their capitals.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—Bishop Atkinson gives notice that the Convention will not be held in Newbern, but at some place and time hereafter to be designated.

THE NEWBERN PROGRESS.—It is right that we should state that in reply to some remarks in this paper the Progress says that its Editor was born in North Carolina. We know nothing as to whether it tells the truth. Its antecedents are not encouraging on that point.

The Progress man follows the example of some other valorous knights of the quill, and wishes most ardently to make an arrangement for pistols and coffee with one or each of the Editors of the Observer. He is only prevented from accomplishing this cherished purpose by the well known fact that we won't fight a duel, &c., &c. Thus vaunting his own valor he calls us cowards, &c. Well, we won't dispute about it: the Progress may have its own way on that point. But we ask permission to call the attention of the Progress and others, full, as it has been and is, of frothy vaporing and toploftical braggartism, to the following blast from a useful little book called "the Tin Trumpet." There is a moral in this matter concerning both the Progress and ourselves. We need not point it out to the reader, and we trust that the Progress has sense enough to discover it.

From "the Tin Trumpet."

Courage—The fear of being thought a coward. The reverence that withholds us from violating the laws of God or man, is not infrequently branded with the name of cowardice.

The Spartans had a saying *that he who stood most in fear of the law, generally showed the least fear of an enemy.* We may infer the truth of this dictum from the reverse of the proposition, for daily experience shows us that they who are the most daring in a bad cause, are often the most pusillanimous in a good one.

CONDENSED ITEMS OF WAR NEWS.

Most of the Virginia volunteer companies have been sent from Alexandria into the back counties, "*the policy of Virginia for the present being to postpone hostilities.*"

The Governor of Kentucky has proposed to the Governor of Ohio that the Governors of the Border States shall offer to become arbitrators between the contending parties.

Gov. Brown of Georgia has issued a proclamation prohibiting the payment of debts to Northern creditors till the end of hostilities.

The Blockade.—The Diplomats at Washington are said to be excited against the blockade. It appears that foreign powers are entitled to due notice in such cases. With some of them a notice of 90 days is required by treaty. They will insist that such stipulations be observed, or will send a naval force to protect their commerce. The matter may produce serious troubles.

The Virginia papers deny that the Convention offered Gen. Scott the command of the Virginia forces, as stated by Mr. Douglas. Col. Lee is the only person to whom the command has been offered, and he accepted it as Major General.

It is reported at Alexandria that the citizen soldiery of Washington are strongly disaffected, and that in case of collision a majority would join the South. Several young Southern men, attempting to leave the city with concealed arms, were arrested and sent to jail. 200 clerks resigned during the past week. The press is said to be muzzled, and dare not publish any thing reflecting on the government, or accounts of outrages committed by the military, &c.

The Tribune says, that so soon as everything requisite can be perfected and supplied, there will doubtless be a force of 200,000 men sent to the relief of Fort Pickens, and it will march through, not around, Baltimore, Richmond, Raleigh, Charleston, Savannah, Montgomery and New Orleans, being joined at the latter named city by a like force, which will have made its way down the Mississippi.

NEW YORK, April 28.—In the Northern States, Cities, &c., including private subscription, the sum of $11,239,000 has been contributed for war purposes.

BOSTON, April 27.—The Collector of Boston has received orders to grant no clearances for any port South of Delaware bay.

Under orders from Washington, Illinois troops went into Missouri on the 25th ult. and seized immense stores of artillery, ammunition, and small arms in the late U. S. Arsenal at St. Louis.

Virginia Delegation in the Congress of the Confederate States.—The Convention on Monday appointed the following gentlemen to represent Virginia in the Congress now in session at Montgomery:

Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Albemarle, Judge Gideon D. Camden, of Harrison, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Essex, Judge J. W. Brockenbrough, of Rockbridge, Walter R. Staples, Esq., of Montgomery.

Delaware.—WILMINGTON, DEL., April 26.—Governor Burton has issued a proclamation calling out troops to defend the Union.

A Peace Measure.—PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—C. J. Ingersoll has invited ex-Presidents Buchanan, Pierce, Fillmore, Tyler, Van Buren and Hon. Mr. Browne to act as arbitrators to settle the differences between the North and the South. There is but little expectation here of any good resulting from the project.

Up to Saturday the number of volunteers who have tendered their services to the Governor of Virginia to defend the State, was 89,000.

With an enemy who has the means of transportation by sea it would be madness to wholly denude our seacoast fortifications for the purpose of hurrying men to the front, on the Virginia or Maryland frontier. Our rear—the line of communication from the Gulf States must be defended. Its flank must not be exposed.—*Wil. Journal.*

General Caleb Cushing has tendered his services to the Government.

Disorders in Baltimore.—The fast dying out excitement in Baltimore received a slight fillip yesterday by the hoisting of the U. S. flag in different sections of the city, and by the anticipation that difficulties would occur in consequence. Shortly after mid-day the Marshal of Police issued an order directing that, in order to prevent disorder and violence, no display of flags of any kind should be permitted. The order was obeyed generally without resistance, but in one or two instances the Union flag had to be taken down by the police and arrests made of those who resisted.—*American, 27th.*

The Position of Virginia!—We wish that our sheet (says the Petersburg Express) was the size of the London Times, that we might spread before our readers one-fortieth part of the glorious tidings which our exchanges and correspondence bring us, from every section of this glorious Old Commonwealth. Never have we seen enthusiasm—never such determination—manifested in any cause, as that which now pervades all classes and conditions of our people, regarding the righteous cause in which we are all engaged. The Secession Ordinance will be ratified by a clear majority of 150,000.

It affords us the most unbounded and unalloyed satisfaction to spread before our readers the following glad tidings which comes from the Northwest. It is here that the Black Republican land sharks at the North have counted on dissension and dissatisfaction. A communication from Pruntytown, Taylor county, Va., under date of April 21, says:

"Union sentiments are rapidly dying away all over this portion of Northwestern Virginia, and the people are becoming one in sympathy, one in desire, and one in heart, with a rapidity which is as astonishing as it is gratifying."

[The Express goes on to quote from various letters and papers showing that the Northwestern part of Virginia stands by the South in this contest.]

Great Mass Meeting in Nashville, Tenn.—The Nashville Banner, of Wednesday last, says:

The announcement that Hon. John Bell would speak at the Courthouse drew a large crowd at an early hour, a great deal of anxiety being felt to know what his position is in the crisis. Mr. Bell spoke for about an hour. We took no notes of his remarks, but hope he will be induced to furnish them in full for the benefit of his thousands of friends throughout the South. It is sufficient, perhaps, to say for the present, that he took bold and unequivocal grounds in favor of a united South to resist the invasion not only of Tennessee, but of every Southern State, either north or south of our borders. He declared that Tennessee had, in effect, dissolved her relations with the Federal Union, and though he had hoped and labored to the last to preserve the Union first, and second, if separation was inevitable to make it peaceable, he now abandoned all such hope, and his voice was clear and loud to every Tennesseean—to arms! to arms! He counselled the most effective and energetic public and private measures to secure the best organization possible of the military strength of the State.

Ed. H. Ewing followed in one of the most fervid and eloquent appeals to the people to prepare for war, that we have ever heard. Hon. Andrew Ewing followed in the same strain.

☞ See Fourth Page.

CIVIL WAR IN THE WEST.

Cairo Invested.—$175,000 *Worth of Tennessee Arms and Ammunition Stolen.*

The Memphis Bulletin of Saturday last says:

We conversed this morning with a gentleman of this city just from Cairo on the steamer Hill, which left there yesterday. From him we learn there were 1,600 soldiers already at Cairo, and that 800 more were expected on the train, which was behind time six hours—from which delay it was feared that there had been some interruption on the line. He represents the soldiers at Cairo as being mostly German and Irish, and perfectly raw in military matters. Most of them had on military caps taken out of Adams' Express on Thursday evening, and destined for the Southern Confederacy.

We learn that every thing that passed through Cairo, by Express, is opened by the military, and everything relating to war is appropriated.

Up to Thursday morning the military at Cairo had captured fourteen cases of arms destined for the South.

The Lincolnites in St. Louis keep the soldiers at Cairo well informed as to the character of the freight of every boat which is to pass.

The steamer Hillman left St. Louis on Wednesday with $175,000 worth of powder, blank cartridges and lead, being the same ordered by Gov. Harris for the use of Tennessee. The Lincolnites at St. Louis informed the Mayor of it, and endeavored to get him to prevent the same from leaving; but he declined to interfere. They then telegraphed to Cairo the character and extent of the cargo.

The Hillman's cargo consists of about 700 kegs powder, 350,000 blank cartridges, and 200 tons of lead, besides corn, oats and hay.

The Bulletin publishes an "Extra," dated April 26, 5. 30 p. m., which says:

We regret to learn that the steamer Hillman, with $175,000 worth of arms, purchased in St. Louis, and destined for Nashville, was captured at Cairo this morning.

The soldiers had the Hillman towed over to the Cairo side of the river, and Capt. Corbitt was told if he would wait till the arms and ammunition were taken out he might have his boat. But he refused to take the boat unless they would let him have its contents. This was refused him, and he and all his crew left his boat, and took the first train for Nashville.

Every Tennessean is justly indignant at this outrage. Some urge the propriety of going at once to Cairo and cleaning out the Abolition horde, while others think a more moderate course desirable There are three steamboats owned in Cincinnati and running between Memphis and New Orleans. There are the Mars, now being unloaded at Helena, and the Ohio Belle. Ought they not to be seized by our authorities, and held until the $175,000 Tennessee property is surrendered at Cairo? We believe that a force could be obtained in Memphis, in a few hours, abundantly able to capture the lost property and to clear out the vile horde now preying upon our commerce at Cairo.

Seizure of the Westmoreland off Cincinnati.—The intelligence of the capture of the Hillman excited the most profound indignation. Shortly after, a despatch was received from Helena, announcing that the steamer Westmoreland, owned at Cincinnati, had refused to obey a summons to come to at Napoleon, from which it was inferred that she had guns and ammunition aboard. She landed at Napoleon. Just as she started thence, a party, numbering as many as forty men, without shooting across her bows, or asking the boat to stop, fired upon the passengers, killing a resident of Memphis, named Henry Hamner, and wounding several others. Hamner died immediately, and his corpse was brought upon the boat to this city. One of the firemen was also dangerously wounded in the left shoulder. It is said to be almost a miracle, considering that the boiler deck was full of ladies and gentlemen, that there was not a greater loss of life. Some twelve or fifteen balls are known to have struck the boat. We content ourselves with stating the facts as detailed to us. If the above is a true version, it does not place the Napoleon operators in a very enviable light.

The Volunteer State.—The Governor has called for *thirty thousand volunteers!* Do you hear that, boys? Tennessee has acquired the enviable soubriquet of the "Volunteer State," and she is not now likely to forfeit the reputation so gallantly won in the war of 1815, the Florida war, and the Mexican campaign. Organize! organize!—that is the word. We only wish it had been fifty thousand. In thirty days they will all be offered.

Seizure of Southern Goods at Pittsburg.—On Sunday last a large shipment of goods destined for the South was seized at Pittsburg *en route*, and on the succeeding day some thirty-four boxes of goods which reached the same city over the Pennsylvania Railroad on their way South, were also seized. Among the seizures was one costly rosewood piano, consigned to a gentleman in Savannah, Georgia. Upon what ground the seizure of such articles was made is not stated.

ANNAPOLIS, April 27.—To-day a recruit from Pennsylvania was punished for some misdemeanor on board one of the steamers, and after being released jumped over board and was drowned. Another from the same State attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. The effort, however, was unsuccessful, and his wounds were properly dressed by one of the surgeons at the hospital, where he now lies in a dangerous condition.

When Gov. Sprague's regiment, from Rhode Island, left for Washington, three negro men belonging to the Hon. Geo. W. Hughes, attempted to follow them and escape. As soon as the Governor, who was in command, was apprised of the fact, he had them arrested and conducted to their master.

The universal sentiment of the troops is that they did not come here to aid and comfort the negroes, but on the contrary they would willingly volunteer to put down any insurrection that might be brought about by the slaves.

General Harney.—The Virginia forces at Harper's Ferry, considering it their duty to arrest any officer of the Federal Government passing through the State, arrested General H. on the cars, *en route* to Washington. He was conducted to this city yesterday, received and treated by the Governor with the highest consideration, and, of course, released from arrest.

The Regular Army.—The Convention passed an Ordinance on Saturday to provide for the organization of a provisional army of ten thousand men, to co-operate with the volunteer forces of the Commonwealth.—*Rich. Whig, 29th.*

Southern Cadets left West Point.—WEST POINT, N. Y., April 26.—Twenty-three Southern Cadets have refused to renew the oath of allegiance to the United States, and left.

GOVERNOR ELLIS'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of N. Carolina.

The safety and welfare of the State, in my judgment, demanded that you should be convened at this unusual period.

At the time of your adjournment, six of the States had, in the most solemn manner known to our institutions, withdrawn themselves from the Federal Union and established a Confederate Government, able and determined to maintain its independence.

Whatever difference of opinion may have existed as to the wisdom of the successive steps taken by those States, it was generally conceded in North Carolina that they could not rightfully be constrained by force to remain in the Union.

You were greatly divided in opinion as to the right of a State to secede from the Union, and also as to the expediency of exercising the right at that time, admitting it to exist; but all admitted that if conciliatory measures should fail to restore the seceding States to the Union, they should be permitted to withdraw in peace. Probably not one of your number ever believed that the Federal Government would ever be guilty of the wickedness of drawing the sword without having first tendered the olive branch.

The right now asserted by the constituted authorities of that government, to use a military force for the purpose of coercing a State to remain in the Union against its will, finds no warrant in the Constitution, and still less in the principles on which all our Republican institutions are based.

Ours is a Government of the popular will, and not of force. In its construction the consent of the governed was substituted for the rule of the sword—the former being regarded as the "vital principle of republics," and the latter as "the immediate parent of despotism." As our fathers loved liberty and hated tyranny, they selected that power of government which conserves the one, and rejected that which, sooner or later, never fails to produce the other.

Upon this principle our State Governments were formed—each a complete and sovereign republic within itself; and in associating themselves in a Federal Union they did not surrender it, for such would have been a surrender of their right of self-government. This theory of our Government precludes the idea of an authority vested in the federal head to coerce, by force of arms, a State acting in its sovereign capacity.

More explicit evidence of the intent of the framers of the Constitution is furnished by the journals and proceedings of the Convention. This evidence cannot be kept too prominently in view, as it illustrates the character of our Confederacy, and furnishes a safe guide for the performance of public duty

Two distinct propositions were made in the Convention to confer upon the Federal Government power to coerce a State.

The first was a proposition to confer upon the National Legislature the power *"to call forth the force of the Union against any member of the Union failing to perform its duty under the articles thereof."*

The second was in these words: *"If any State or any body of men in any State shall oppose or prevent the carrying into execution such acts or treaties, the Federal Executive shall be authorized to call forth the power of the Confederate States, or so much thereof as may be necessary to enforce and compel an obedience to such acts or an observance of such treaties."*

All the members who spoke upon these propositions spoke against them, and all, including their movers, voted against them.

The sentiments then expressed by the two leading minds of the Convention, representing the two opposing classes of political opinions which divided it, leave nothing to doubt as to the true interpretation of its action.

Mr. Madison observed, "that the more he reflected on the use of force, the more he doubted the practicability, the justice and the efficacy of it, when applied to people collectively and not individually. An Union of the States, containing such ingredients, seemed to provide for its own destruction. The use of force against a state would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment, and would probably be considered by the party attacked as dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound."

General Hamilton, speaking on the same subject, said: "But how can this force be exerted upon the States collectively? It is impossible. It amounts to a war between the parties. Foreign powers also will not be idle spectators. They will interpose. The confusion will increase and a dissolution of the Union will ensue." Again, illustrating, by an historical example, the consequences of an exercise of such a power by a Confederated Government, he said: "Its decrees were signals of war."

The Declaration of Independence had distinctly declared:

"That whenever any form of government becomes destruction of these ends, (the security of their rights,) it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish, it and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." And to have given to the Federal Government power to compel the organized communities of States to remain under the Government against their will, would have been to give to it a power which the Declaration of Independence had declared could not be possessed by any Government whatever. Hence we are not surprised to find that the proposal to confer such a power had no advocate in the Convention.

After a Government had been organized, one of the earliest, as it was undoubtedly one of the most important and delicate duties devolving on Congress, was to furnish the President with the powers necessary to enable him to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and to pass such laws as might be necessary to "provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasion."

Accordingly we find that as early as 1793 a law was passed for the purpose. It having been found defective, it was superseded by the act of 28th of February 1795, which, without addition or amendment, has remained the law on the subject down to the present time: enacted by a Congress, which, to a large extent, was composed of the individuals who had assisted in framing the Constitution, it is the best interpreter of the general language used in that instrument; and from the day of its passage down to the 4th of March, of the present year, no President has ever construed it as giving him power to use military force except as a *posse comitatus*, or otherwise in aid of civil process. Ours being a government of law and not a military despotism, no other construction could be placed upon that act. When in 1833, the State of South Carolina forbade the execution of the Tariff law within her limits, the act of 1795 was in force precisely as it is to-day; but President Jackson knowing that the act only authorized the use of the military force in aid of civil process, and that there would be no courts in South Carolina to issue process, called upon Congress for additional powers, and that body enacted what has been familiarly known as the "Force Bill." That act was in my opinion violative of the Constitution, but no attempt was ever made to exercise the powers conferred by it, and it expired by its own limitation in 1835.

The political friends of the present Administration, well knowing that there was no law on the statute book under which the President could use military force in the States from which the Federal Judges, Marshals, and other civil officers had been expelled, urged Congress at its last session to enact laws conferring on him such authority. The Journals of that body will show that bills for the purpose were pressed with the utmost pertinacity, and also that they were not enacted into laws.

He usurped the coveted powers which Congress had refused to confer on him, and whilst Commissioners from the Confederate States were at the seat of government urging a peaceful settlement of all questions in dispute and striving to avert from the country the calamities of civil war—whilst the people were being deluded by daily protestations from the President of his firm purpose to preserve the peace, and we were in momentary expectation of hearing that Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, had been evacuated, a secret expedition was fitted out and stealthily dispatched to commence the war, by an attempt to throw reinforcements into that fortification. To high criminality in involving the country in civil war, was added base perfidy in exciting hopes and expectations to be dashed at the moment of fruition.

Having thus commenced the war, the President, on pretence that the act of 1795 confers on him power to do so, issued a Proclamation calling on the States to furnish seventy-five thousand men for carrying it on, and the Secretary of War officially informed me that North Carolina was expected to furnish two Regiments to aid the North in subjugating her sister States—we might with propriety say of some of them her daughters—of the South. I promptly replied to that functionary that "I regard a levy of troops for the purpose of subjugating the States of the South as in violation of the Constitution and an usurpation of power. I can be no party to this wicked violation of the Laws of the country and to this war upon the liberties of a free people. You can get no troops from North Carolina."

The outburst of indignation with which the Proclamation of the President has been received by all the citizens of the State, convinces me that I did not mistake the people whose Chief Magistrate I am. The alacrity with which they have sprung to arms, outstripping the slow forms of law and enabling me to assemble an army from the plough and the workshop in less time than it has required to convene the General Assembly, is proof that long years of peace and order have only made more dear to them their rights and liberties and have not in the least impaired their readiness and their ability to defend them.

Under the advice of the Council of State I have established at the seat of Government a Camp of Instruction, to which I have ordered such troops as are ready for service and are not needed for the protection of the seaboard.

A usurper who had already seized the sword without authority of law and was using it against his own countrymen, could not with safety to the State be allowed to establish himself in the strongholds and fortified places within our limits. I, therefore, in discharge of a plain obligation devolving on me as Governor of the State, and in virtue of the powers vested in me as Governor and Captain General and Commander in Chief of the militia, lost no time in taking possession, in the name of the State, of the Forts, Arsenals and other property of the Federal Government within the State, and they are now held under my orders by adequate garrisons.

I will in due time lay before you a statement of the property thus taken into possession so soon as reports can be prepared by the proper departments.

Experience having brought to light radical defects in the laws for the organization of the military forces of the State, I invite your early attention to the subject. It is believed that the legislation of your late session has not materially improved our military system; and I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that the existing laws are wholly inadequate to the emergency that is upon us. I forbear making suggestions in detail upon this subject, and will content myself merely with remarking that the military regulations of other countries, especially those renowned for achievements in arms, should not be lost sight of in the trying necessity by which we are surrounded. The efficiency of this branch of the public service requires, in my opinion, a thorough revision and modification of existing legislation on the subject.

I would respectfully recommend the raising and organization of ten regiments to serve during the war; and that appropriate bounties be offered to all persons thus enlisting.

Of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars appropriated at your late session for arming the State, I have expended $35,320.55—which amount will be increased by outstanding contracts to the further sum of $25,000 or thereabouts.

The State being at present provided with arms I would recommend that the remainder of this appropriation be directed to the preparation of munitions of war and the manufacture of arms that may be hereafter needed. The Arsenal at Fayetteville is in all respects a suitable location for the prosecution of such works.

Our seaboard defences are of the utmost importance and have engaged a large share of the attention of this department. Specific plans for the construction of new works and making good our defence in that quarter will with more propriety be laid before the proper committees of your body.

An expenditure has been made for various purposes, connected with the defence of the State, the details and amount of which will be communicated to you by the proper officers. A portion of it has been advanced by private individuals and a portion remains unpaid. Adequate means should be provided to meet this expenditure and also to enable the State to carry on the war in defence of its rights and liberties.

It gives me pleasure to acknowledge the timely and important aid rendered me by the Governors of Virginia and South Carolina towards placing our fortifications on the sea coast in a defensible condition. I cheerfully reciprocated this favor to the extent of my ability by sending to the Governor of Virginia a portion of the arms in our possession and which could conveniently be spared.

The Northern Government is now concentrating a large force in the District of Columbia, ostensibly to protect the seat of Government, but such a force cannot be allowed to remain within the limits of Maryland and on the borders of Virginia, without seriously endangering the liberties of the people of those States. If they be conquered and overrun, North Carolina will become the next prey to the invaders. Policy then, as well as sympathy and feeling of brotherhood, engendered by a common interest, requires us to exert our energies in the defence of Maryland and Virginia. Every battle fought there will be a battle fought in behalf of North Carolina, and there our troops should be speedily sent.

There can be no doubt that the people of our State are now fully united as to the policy to be pursued with reference to the future Northern Government. It is a settled conviction of the public mind that the time has arrived when we must separate from the people of that section of the country. They have drawn the sword against us and are now seeking our blood. They have promised to partition our property and the earnings of our people among their mercenary soldiers after our subjugation shall have been effected. Even those among them who professed to be our friends are now most zealous in this wicked crusade against us. All fraternity of feeling is lost between us and them. There must be a separation now and forever.

With the view, therefore, of the secession of North Carolina from the Northern government and her Union with the Confederate States, at as early a period as practicable, I would respectfully recommend that a Convention of the people be called with full and final powers. The powers of the Convention should be full, because the sovereignty of the people must be frequently resorted to during the war; and it therefore becomes necessary that it should be temporarily reposed in the Convention. The action of the Convention should be final, because of the importance of a speedy separation from the Northern Government, and the well known fact that upon this point our people are as a unit.

I cannot close this communication without congratulating you upon the harmony of feeling and the Union of purpose now existing among the people in every part of North Carolina. No sooner was it seen that our liberties were menaced by the usurper, than all party feuds were forgotten, and the patriotic fires that burned in the bosoms of our ancestors were rekindled in the breasts of their descendants. The hearts of the people everywhere are prepared for the contest before us. Let us fervently implore Almighty God, that united counsels and an harmony of purpose may prevail among us, that we may be enabled to preserve the blessings of liberty that we have inherited from our fathers.

JOHN W ELLIS.

Executive Department, Raleigh, May 1st, 1861.

THE CONSTITUTION SUBVERTED.

We believe the Rail-Splitter, in the brief space of two months, has trampled under foot every important provision of the Constitution. A brief summary will put the reader in possession of the facts.

The power to declare war is by the Constitution expressly confined to Congress; and it must be war against a foreign nation—not one of the States of the Confederacy. The right to make war on a State was emphatically refused to Congress by the Convention which framed the Constitution.

Lincoln has usurped this dictatorial war power, and is now waging war against eight of the sovereign States by his own authority.

To raise and support armies is the special prerogative of Congress. Lincoln is assembling an army of 75,000 men, not only without the authority of Congress, but after Congress had deliberately refused to give him such authority.

Congress has the power to call forth the militia to suppress insurrections and repel invasions. Lincoln has usurped this power in his own hands.

"No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another," says the Constitution. Lincoln abrogates this provision and declares the ports of nine States to be blockaded.

Congress alone can suspend the writ of *habeas corpus;* —martial law reigns in the Capital of the Republic.

"No soldiers shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, *but in a manner to be prescribed by law,*" is the clause in the Constitution. By what law has Lincoln taken military possession of Washington?

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated," are the words of the Constitution. The military despotism at Washington is the practical commentary on this provision.

The President is charged with the protection and preservation of the public property. Lincoln has fulfilled this obligation by destroying and burning the public property at Harper's Ferry and Gosport Navy Yard.

Lincoln affects to regard all acts of Secession by any of the States as null and void. He nevertheless treats the Seceded States as foreign powers, by subjecting them to blockade, according to the law of nations.

North Carolina, which has not yet formally resumed its delegated powers, is also put under the ban and declared in a state of blockade.

The President is required to conform his action to treaties—now, by treaties with England, France and other nations, these Powers have the right of entry to all our ports. Lincoln repudiates these treaties, and denies the exercise of the rights stipulated under them. This is to provoke war, a power resting exclusively with Congress.

We humbly conceive that the assumption and exercise of these vast powers by one man annihilate the Constitution, prostrate the public liberties, and establish an odious despotism.—*Richmond Whig.*

Who Ought to Fight?—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, in reply to this question, says,—

"Let the vaunting editors of the North, the Sharpe's rifle preachers, and the whole horde of Abolition fanatics who are so clamorous for war, coercion, and no "compromise with traitors," and who cry "hang the rebels;" volunteer to march against them. The country which they have ruined can well spare them, and they will not have occasion to complain of the reception they will meet with. Those who have raised the war should do the fighting."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the citizens of Averasboro' District, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The political crisis of the country has culminated by the inauguration of war, and the proclamation of the President, calling on the State of North Carolina and the people of the South generally, to aid and assist him in the infamous work of coercion and war upon our sister States, which have already seceded from the Union, thereby indicating a policy to force us into a fratricidal strife, and making it a question of life and liberty on one side, and subjugation and death on the other, and evincing a determination to blast the last hope of peace and a harmonious Union,

Therefore, be it resolved, That we pledge ourselves and all that we have, to support, protect and defend the families of those brave soldiers who have and may volunteer their services in defence of Southern rights from Averasboro' District, until the proper authorities make provision for the same.

Resolved 2d. That there be an executive committee appointed by this meeting, whose duty it shall be to put down all unlawful assembling together of slaves.

Resolved 3d. That it shall be the duty of said committee to take up all suspicious characters and others who may be found expressing themselves hostile to the institutions of the South, and deal with them as the times require, or return them to the proper authorities of law.

Resolved 4th. That these proceedings be published in the Fayetteville Observer and Raleigh Standard.

FARQ'D. SMITH, Ch'n.

B. A. Barnes, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Laurel Hill, N. C., April 19, 1861.

Pursuant to notice previously given, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at this place to-day, when on motion, Dr. R. D. Dickson was called to the Chair, and Rev. J. P. McPherson and D. McNeill were requested to act as Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been briefly explained by the Chairman and Gen. Trollinger, the following Committee was, on motion, appointed to prepare business for the meeting, viz: Gen. B. Trollinger, Chairman; R. N. Fairley, Rev. J. P. McPherson, John L. Fairley, Maj. J. McNeill, M. McIntosh, Col. C. Malloy, D. K. Monroe Esq., J. Johnson Esq., Dr. A. Patterson, J. T. Roper, G. Gibson, J. C. McLaurin, Rev. A. McMillan, M. McKinnon, Dr. D. Shaw and Gen. A. S. McNeill.

The Committee immediately retired, and after consultation agreed upon the following report, which was presented for the action of the meeting, viz:

Whereas, In the Providence of God, our country is now in an alarming state, the Federal Government at Washington having declared war against the Confederate States of the South; and whereas, it is now but too sadly evident that the said Federal Government is resolved if possible to coerce the South; and whereas we as citizens of N. C., are determined to stand or fall with the South. Therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That we endorse the course of Gov. Ellis in taking possession of the Forts on the coast of N. C, and in refusing to comply with the requisition of Lincoln, President of the United States to furnish troops; and that we pledge "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor," in defence of the rights of the South.

Resolved, 2d. That we will use all honorable means to raise one Volunteer Company in the lower Regiment of Richmond county.

Resolved, 3d. That the Magistrates of the county be requested to meet at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in May next, and we recommend that the sum of $3000, if so much be necessary, be appropriated to equip the Volunteers of the county.

Resolved, 4th. That we enroll as speedily as possible a Volunteer Company to be called a "Home Guard," to consist of such persons as are willing to join it.

This report was read, considered, and adopted item by item, after which the whole report was unanimously adopted.

Many remarks were made by various citizens, all breathing the same spirit of determined resistance against the tyranny of that Government which we helped to organize for our protection and defence, but which is now to be used for our destruction, and the overthrow of our institutions.

It was subsequently unanimously resolved, that the "Scotch Fair," for the ensuing May term, be abolished.

A committee consisting of Dr. J. Malloy, M. McIntosh and Col. C. Malloy, were appointed to make efforts to secure the requisite number of Volunteers, after which the meeting adjourned.

Dr. R. D. DICKSON, Ch'n.

J. P. McPherson, D. McNeill, } Sec's.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Troy, N. C, May 1, 1861.

In pursuance of short notice, a large portion of the citizens of Montgomery County met at the Court House in Troy, on Saturday the 27th April 1861. On motion of A. H. Sanders, Dr. J. H. Montgomery was called to the Chair and C. W. Wooley and E. J. Gaines requested to act as Secretaries.

After a brief but stirring address by the Chairman explanatory of the object of the meeting, on motion of S. H. Christian, the Chairman appointed a Committee to draft Resolutions expressive of the object of this meeting, which committee consisted of S. H. Christian, Wm. Coggin, E. G. L. Barringer, J. L. Cotton, Dr. I. Ewing, C. Rush and Asa Chambers.

In the absence of the Committee, Col. Gaines being called upon addressed the meeting in an eloquent and feeling manner, showing the treacherous course of President Lincoln, and pointing out the course that Montgomery should take, &c.

The committee returned and through their Chairman, S. H. Christian, Esq., reported the following resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, who defended them in his usual forcible style thoroughly canvassing our present difficulties.

Whereas, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, has issued a Proclamation calling upon the Governor of our State for troops to aid him in his wicked design upon our sister Southern States, and whereas Governor Ellis has promptly refused to comply with the requisitions of said Proclamation. Therefore,

Resolved, That we pronounce the Proclamation of the said Lincoln unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive and well calculated to destroy the allegiance we owed to the late Federal Government.

2. We cordially endorse the course pursued by our Governor, and pledge to him our sacred honor to sustain him.

3. We hereby request our Representatives in the Legislature to adopt such prompt means as may be constitutional to dissolve our connexion with the U. States.

4. We recommend and and affectionately request our friends to volunteer their services in defence of the South and everything near and dear to them, hereby pledging our sacred honor that we will support, defend and protect their homes, their families and their interest during their absence.

5. We recommend an organization of a company of men of families too old to volunteer, who shall be known as the Home Guard, whose duty it shall be to guard against any encroachment that may be threatened or attempted upon our homes or the homes of those who may enlist in the service of our country.

6. That the Chairman appoint one in each Captain's District to solicit and receive such donations as the patriotic citizens of the country may give for the support and comfort of those who may enlist in their country's service. The following were appointed: No. 1, A. F. Rush, 2d, Wm. Coggins. 3d, R. D. Kerns. 4th, P. C. Saunders. 5th, Zebdee Russell. 6th, C. W. Wooley. 7th, Angus Martin. 8th, J. S. Spencer.

7. That the committee appoint two persons from each District, who shall be a committee of Vigilance to take a list persons to constitute a Home Guard, and note any improper conduct and call a meeting when necessary.

The resolutions were then put and unanimously carried.

Rev. W. C. Richardson of Ga., was then called upon and addressed the meeting in a very feeling and appropriate style. E. G. L. Barringer also spoke with much warmth, defending the resolutions, and taking decidedly Southern grounds.

Upon motion of A. H. Sanders the Secretaries were requested to send proceedings to the Fayetteville Observer, and other State papers be requested to copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

J. H. MONTGOMERY, Ch'n.

C. W. Wooley, E. J. Gaines, } Sec's.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Columbia, N. C., April 28, 1861.

Messrs. Editors: Permit me to occupy a small space in your columns concerning the state of affairs in Randolph county. Since we have been merged into the present difficulties, we have the pleasure of stating to our brethren in North Carolina, that if all the counties in the State will do as much as Randolph for the Southern cause, then North Carolina will be excelled by no other State that numbers no more inhabitants than she does. We would inform our Southern brethren that it has been a source of pleasure to see old Randolph take such an active part. Volunteers are leaving their homes daily for different points in this State and S. Carolina. We were also highly gratified to see a general turn-out of the citizens of Columbia and vicinity on Thursday last. The meeting was organized, and A. F. Smith, Esq. was called to the Chair. We had the pleasure of seeing a Volunteer Company organized; all present joined it to a man except one Quaker. Dr. A. Holton was elected Captain. All hail to the venerable old Captain! May he lead us on to battle and to victory. This Company will be in readiness for active service whenever the Government requires it, if not before.

VERO.

Raleigh Standard and Spirit of the Age please copy.

Rush's Mills, Montgomery Co. N. C., April 27.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—I take the liberty of suggesting to you, the importance of keeping your readers reminded, all through the month of May, of the very great necessity of producing every thing possible in the way of food for man and beast this year. Encourage the cotton farmers particularly to cross off their cotton fields at the distance of 10 or 12 feet and plant it in corn. By that means the corn crop can be increased very materially, with but little injury to the cotton crop. And I would also suggest that you consider the propriety of calling the attention of the Legislature to the passage of an act enabling one magistrate and six or twelve men to dispose of cases of crime and outrage, of which we will very likely have a great deal, if hostilities become active, both from foreign emissaries and ill disposed citizens of our own State.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

BLOCKADE OF THE PORTS OF N. CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.

By the President of the United States of America:

Whereas, for the reasons assigned in my proclamation of the 19th instant, a blockade of the ports of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas was ordered to be established; and whereas, since that date, public property of the United States has been seized, the collection of the revenue obstructed, and duly commissioned officers of the United States, while engaged in executing the orders of their superiors, have been arrested and held in custody as prisoners, or have been impeded in the discharge of their official duties, without due legal process, by persons claiming to act under the authority of the States of Virginia and North Carolina, an efficient blockade of the ports of these States will therefore also be established.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 27th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

The Blockade of the Southern Ports.—The following from the London Telegraph will be read with peculiar interest at this time:

"With regard to the blockade question, we have to state that it cannot be solved by any government in America, but must be left to the maritime powers of Europe—which, acting upon the law of self-preservation, *must, of course, forbid all attempts to exclude their commerce from the ports of the South;* the ruin of which, though it may gratify the passions, would not serve the North. Such a policy of coercion, therefore, would be both short-sighted and ineffectual."

British Gun Boats.—Information, we understand, has reached this city, that a large fleet of British gun boats is now being got ready for sea at Portsmouth, England, and that they will be sent to this vicinity at an early day to protect English shipping should it be necessary.

Charleston Courier.

Increase of the Army and Navy.—Washington, April 29.—The troops called out by the Army and Navy orders of to-day are all additional to the *seventy-five thousand* volunteers already required, so that the whole number called for by the Government thus far is:

Volunteers by proclamation,	75,000
Volunteers for three years' service,	40,000
Regulars for five years' service,	25,000
Seamen,	18,000
Total,	158,000

That is: 75,000 week before last, and 85,000 to-day. Even this falls short of the real number, as several States send double the number of regiments asked.

The New York Volunteers.—Gov. Morgan, of New York, telegraphed yesterday as follows:

Albany, April 30, 1861.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Washington:

Will there not be a requisition for more troops from this State? One hundred regiments can be mustered into the service easier than they can be repressed.

E. D. Morgan.

Mr. Seward replied:

Washington, April 30, 1861.

Hon. E. D. Morgan, Albany:

Probably no more for three months service, but forty thousand more volunteers are to be accepted for three years, or during the war.

The Albany Regiment has arrived. All honor to New York.

William H. Seward.

Missouri.—A despatch dated at St. Louis on Saturday says that Governor Jackson has declared that his policy is a peace policy, and that he convened the Legislature only for the purpose of more perfectly organising the militia and putting the State in a proper attitude of defence. He told Sterling Price, the President of the State Convention, that that body ought not to be called together for the passage of a secession ordinance; that he is in favor of retaining the present status of the State, leaving it to time and circumstances as they may arise to determine the best course for Missouri to pursue.

Mississippi.—A correspondent in Pontotoc county, Mississippi, writes as follows in respect to the state of public sentiment there:

"This county, as well as the entire State, is in arms. Pontotoc county alone has raised a regiment. Every man, woman, and child is filled with enthusiasm. Women urge their husbands, sons, and brothers to volunteer, and are unanimously for secession, for *resistance.* Public dinners are given every week throughout the county. Men muster every day, and I can hear nothing but war, war, war, a long and bloody war. O that human beings could be at peace! We have but a few days to live at best. I have always battled for the Union, for the flag of the United States, but I have lost all hope."

Public Works of Virginia.—The Board of Public Works of Virginia have ordered the suspension of all work upon the railroads of the State. They have also concluded to put no more State bonds in the market whilst they are 60 per cent. below par. All the resources and credit of the State are to be reserved for the exigencies of a war.

Inefficiency of the Federal authorities.—The Philadelphia Argus, while it sustains the Federal Government, complains bitterly of the total ignorance and stupidity which all thinking persons perceive mark it at every step. These blunders can result only in disaster, and will soon make the North blush for its folly, and create a fearful reaction among its people.

The Philadelphia Enquirer says that Ex-President Buchanan has subscribed the sum of five thousand dollars for the equipment of volunteers at Lancaster.

Few Powder Mills in the Southern States.—There is but one powder mill in Virginia and eight in Maryland, and none in the rest of the South, while Delaware has nine and Pennsylvania sixty-seven. From this it will be seen that if Maryland and Delaware are kept in the Union, with their powder mills, the solitary powder mill in Virginia would be the only one to supply the South. In Peunsylvania the vast extent of the mining interests necessitates the large number of powder mills, and those in Maryland are doubtless owing to the same sort of interest in the Cumberland coal region.

A Powder Mill Destroyed by Lightning.—During the thunder storm of Tuesday evening, the lightning struck the drying mill of Hazard's powder works at Enfield, and the building and contents flashed into destruction with a terrible report. Sixty-three bbls. of powder, each containing one hundred and twenty-five pounds of the best Kentucky rifle brand, were thus destroyed in a moment, involving a loss of several thousand dollars. The powder was all ready to be shipped to market, and was to be started the next day. Houses in the vicinity of the explosion were much injured by the shock, and beds were overturned by the great concussion. The noise was distinctly heard at Springfield.—*Connecticut paper.*

The Memphis Appeal gratefully acknowledges the donation from the Governor of Louisiana of a number of 32 pound guns, three thousand Mississippi rifles, and five hundred thousand cartridges, all for the use of the troops of that city.

THOUSANDS OF TROOPS FOR VIRGINA.

Knoxville, Tenn., May 2.—Three thousand troops, well armed and equipped, from Alabama and Louisiana, have passed through here to-day *en route* for Lynchburg, Virginia. The like of soldiers has not been witnessed here before in the history of Knoxville. They were greeted with the most unbounded enthusiasm.

It is now believed that East Tennessee will vote for secession by an overwhelming majority.

It is reported that our State Legislature has passed an ordinance of secession, and the tidings are received with the most rapturous demonstrations of delight.

The great revolution tornado will sweep all things before it.—*Cor. Petersburg Express.*

Another Peace Commission.—Baltimore, May 2.—The Senate of Maryland have adopted a resolution recommending the appointment of Commissioners to wait upon the President of the United States, the President of the Southern Confederacy and the Governor of Virginia, with a view of bringing about some understanding whereby civil war may be averted.

Terrible Riot among the Military.—Albany, April 29.—A desperate riot occured to-day at the Adams House, one of the depots for volunteers. The men were complaining of the food furnished them to-day, when an officer knocked down a waiter. A general riot followed. Chairs, tables, dishes, and windows were smashed. One of the waiters of the Delavan House was thrown from a window, and had his leg badly broken. Pistols were fired, knives were drawn, and several men were badly cut and injured indiscriminately. The Governor repaired to the scene, and the police were called out before the riot could be quelled.

From Texas, April 27.—An expedition has gone to capture the U. S. troops at Indianola. 1500 volunteers were enrolled at Galveston in four days, and active preparations were going on throughout the State. Forts Bliss and Quitman have been surrendered to the State authorities.

Sloop of War Plymouth.—Preparations were commenced yesterday for raising this ship, which was scuttled and sunk at the wharf near the Dry Dock. It will take but a short time to get her up and pumped out. The Plymouth is a fine ship of handsome model, piereed for twenty-two guns, and has been but recently thoroughly overhauled. She could be put in commission in a very short time, if necessary.—*Norfolk Herald, 26th.*

Scene in Church.—A singular scene took place on Sunday week, in West Philadelphia, at the church in charge of the Rev. Henry A. Wise, jr., son of the ex-Governor of Virginia. In the prayer of Mr. Wise, who is an Epsicopalian, he left out the President, when Mr. Drexel, one of the leading members, rose and demanded that he should repeat the prayer correctly, which the clergyman refused to do. He was then compelled to leave the pulpit and the church, without preaching his sermon.

[This story is authoritatively contradicted.]

More Vandalism.—A dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune says:

"Arrangements are completed by which, in case of need, the Capitol and other buildings, and the White House can be blown up. The details were completed on Wednesday afternoon."

A Pulpit Demon.—The Boston Post says of Rev. Captain Beecher's prayer for a war redder than blood: "Such invocation is only worthy of a devil and could be inspired only by a devilish spirit.

Rev. Wm. Van Dyke.—A few nights ago the dwelling of the Rev. Mr. Van Dyke, of Brooklyn, who a few months ago preached a great sermon against abolitionism, was surrounded by an infuriated mob in Brooklyn. The Rev. gentleman "defined his position," and thus escaped the vengeance of the friends of "free speech," a "free press," and "free men."

NOTICE.

ANY Clothing, Provisions, and other necessaries for the Lafayette Light Infantry, will be forwarded by Stage or otherwise, by sending them to Capt. Matthews, who will attend to it personally.

May 1, 1861. 18-3t

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!

MERCHANT TAILORING

AND

Clothing Manufacturing Establishment.

THE subscriber very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will from this day, have all his Clothing manufactured in his House, under the supervision of some of the best and most skillful Mechanics, and every Garment will be warranted. Every article of Clothing made to measure on the shortest notice, and a perfect fit assured.

A fine and choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, always on hand.

All those wishing to make a genteel appearance in a nice and substantial Home-Made suit of Cloth will please call on

GEORGE BRANDT,
No. 16 Hay St., Fayetteville.

ON the 15th inst., I shall want Twenty-five experienced hands to make Pantaloons and Vests. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given to good hands; none other need apply.

GEO. BRANDT.
Dec'r 3, 1860. 75itf

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

Great Bargains!

JUST received one of the largest and cheapest assortments of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

500 pieces of Calicoes,

warranted fast colors, at 10 cts. per yard, usually sold from 12½ to 15 cts.

250 pieces Colored Muslins and Lawns,

fast colors, at 12½ cts. per yard, usually sold from 15 to 20 cts.

100 pieces Debeges,

at 10 and 12½ cts. per yard, usually sold at 20 and 25 cts.

Plain, Black and Brocaded Silks; Plain and fig'd Challies; Plain and Figured Bareges; Crepe Moretts; Lustrals; Brochet Poplins; Lustre Francais Brochet; Figured Debeges; Brocade Argantines; Grenadines; Poil De Nord; Ottoman Lawns; Organdies; Ginghams; White Goods, Embroideries, Hosieries, &c. &c.

A VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Silk Mantles, Dusters, Barege Bournos, Seville Wrappers, Chantille Points, Mohair Points, Lace Points, Double Flounced Points, Crepe Shawls, Thibet Shawls, Stella Shawls, &c., &c. &c., &c.

☞ Ladies are very respectfully invited to call and make their selections and get the BARGAINS, at

GEORGE BRANDT'S EMPORIUM of FASHION,
14 Hay St., Fayetteville.

April 3. 10-itf

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, Jan'y 19 1861 3711ypd

THE LAW CALLING A CONVENTION.

An act to authorize and require the Governor of North Carolina to call a Convention of the people of this State.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same—two-thirds of all the members of each House concurring—that upon the passage of this act, His Excellency, the Governor, be, and is hereby authorized and required to issue his proclamation ordering an election to be held in each and every county in this State, on Monday the thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1861, upon the federal basis, for delegates to a Convention of the people of this State, to convene at the seat of Government in the City of Raleigh on Monday, the twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Sec. 2. That the said Convention shall consist of one hundred and twenty delegates, and each county in the State shall be entitled to elect the same number of delegates to said Convention as it now has of members of the House of Commons under the last apportionment.

Sec. 3. That the said election of delegates shall be held and conducted in the same manner and at the same places as elections for members of the General Assembly are now held in this State, and the vote shall be counted and the scrolls compared and certificates issued to the delegates elect in the manner prescribed by law in the case of an election for members of the House of Commons.

Sec. 4. That in case any vacancy shall occur by the death, resignation or removal from the State or by the refusal to serve of any person elected a delegate to said Convention, the presiding officer of said Convention shall issue his writ directed to the sheriff of the county in which such vacancy may have occurred, giving such notice as may be ordered by the Convention, to open a poll and hold an election to fill such vacancy in the same manner, and under the same rules and regulations as are hereinbefore prescribed for the election of original delegates.

Sec. 5. That the members of said Convention shall be entitled to the same mileage and per diem pay received by the members of the present General Assembly, to be paid out of the Treasury in the same manner as the said members are now paid, and said Convention shall by vote fix the pay of all their officers, and of such delegates or representatives whom they may appoint to any Convention or Congress, and shall provide for all other expenses incurred by said Convention, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury in the manner they direct.

Sec. 6. That this act shall be in force from and immediately after its ratification.

Troops Gathering.—Every train that has passed through our town this week has had troops for the East. We know not how many have gone down, but there are several thousand. One regiment from South Carolina went through on Wednesday. The tyrant Abe will have a hard job when he hangs all these rebels.—*Greens. Times.*

Volunteers.—A Company from Catawba, under Capt Bradburn, numbering 112 men, arrived here on Tuesday. A Company from Davie county, under Capt. Jesse Clement, 90 members, arrived on Wednesday evening. They will all be part for Raleigh to-day or to-morrow.

Salisbury Watchman, 2d.

Mountain Boys.—The hardy sons of the mountains are beginning to pour down. Burke has sent a fine company; Cleveland one equally as fine and containing 100 men. We learn from members of the Legislature that "the mountains are in a blaze." Volunteer companies are forming every where. These are men enured to hardships and accustomed to the use of the rifle, and will be terrible in battle. Hurra for the mountain men!

"Ten thousand men in mountains bred
With rifles e'er so bright,
Who know full well in time of need
To aim their guns aright."

Raleigh Banner.

Loan tendered.—We learn that the President and Directors of the Bank of North Carolina have tendered to the State a loan of $500,000 for purposes of defence. The Cape Fear and other Banks will no doubt also offer liberal loans.

Raleigh Standard.

For North Carolina.—A monster Columbiad, of ten-inch calibre, weighing 15,998 pounds, passed through this city yesterday, *en route* to North Carolina, from Richmond.—*Pet

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 6, 1861.

THE ELECTION.—The Sheriff of this county, Hector McNeill, Esq., has received Gov. Ellis's Proclamation ordering an Election to be held in this and Harnett Counties on Monday next the 13th inst. for three Delegates to the State Convention. Inspectors of the election were appointed on Saturday.

There are two tickets in the field, though no difference of opinion between them as to the duty of the State. On one of these are the names of Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Wm McL. McKay and Col. A. S. McNeill. On the other, David McNeill, Esq., Hon. Warren Winslow and Col. A. S. McNeill.

P. S. Just before going to press we have received the two tickets and the Card elsewhere published. The reader will note the change.

ROBESON.—We are requested to announce John C. Sutherland, Esq. as a candidate for the Convention in Robeson.

MILITARY.—The Independent Company, about 110 strong, will leave here on the steamer Hurt to-morrow at 11 A. M. on the way to the camp at Raleigh.

There were interesting and affecting services in the Episcopal Church yesterday in reference to the departure of volunteers. The Rector, the Rev. Mr. Huske, delivered a Sermon appropriate to the occasion, exhorting the numerous professors of religion who are members of the Independent Company to hold fast to their principles amidst the trials and temptations of the camp. There were few dry eyes in the congregation, for scarcely a family but gives up to the cause, in this or the Lafayette company, a husband, son or brother. There were present twelve officers and privates, nine of them heads of families, who received the Holy Communion at the close of the services.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The Lafayette Light Infantry from this town, and the Anson Company, and two Georgia companies, passed through Goldsborough on Thursday morning, the State Volunteers for Raleigh, the Georgians for Virginia. On the preceding day a Nash county company and several hundred South Carolina and Georgia volunteers passed through, all towards Weldon.

Several hundred more Georgians passed through on Thursday night, 180 on Friday morning, and several hundred more on Friday night.

There were 2043 volunteers at the Raleigh Camp of Instruction on Friday last.

Two volunteer companies from Wilson county are quartered on the Fair Grounds at Goldsborough.

LUMBERTON, May 2, 1861.

E. J. Hale & Sons: Dear Sirs—In this county we are busily engaged in getting up volunteers for the defence of the South. Yesterday Col. Morisey called his Regiment together, which was addressed by Col. Morisey, Tho. A. Norment, Col. N. A. McLean, John P. Fuller and William S. Norment, and then volunteers called for, when about 50 men turned out, held their first meeting and proceeded to elect officers for the Company, to-wit: Captain, Wm. S. Norment; 1st Lieut., Wm F. French; 2d Lieut., Owen Clinton Norment; 3d Lieut., Alfred Rowland; 4th Lieut., Bunyan Stancil; 1st Sergt, Morgan C. T. Lee; Dr. Samuel B. Morisey, Surgeon. We hope the number will yet reach 100 before leaving. The Ladies also graced the occasion with their presence, and sweetly sang "the good old North State" with a will. The Company which left here last Friday was commanded by Capt. Richard M. Norment. We are now a unit in this county, and have been ever since the Proclamation of Lincoln reached us. And our motto is, Southern Independence or death. God knows what the issue may be, but the South will never surrender. No, never! N.

WHITEVILLE, COLUMBUS Co. N. C., May 1, 1861.

Gentlemen:—I write you a few lines to inform you of our proceedings here. We are fully alive to the necessities of our country, and every man is determined to meet the foe in a way to teach him that they will do or die. There is no faltering here, but a fixed purpose to contend for every inch of ground. We have raised 6 companies; one has gone to Raleigh, one to Fort Caswell, and three awaiting orders. Also a company of free negroes who have tendered their services in our defence. Columbus is wide awake!

ANSON COUNTY.—Meetings have been held at Wadesborough and Ansonville. The Anson Guard, which has gone to Raleigh, numbers 91 officers and men. The officers are, R. T. Hall, Captain; C. E. Smith, W. J. Boggan, W. A. Liles, Lieuts; J. Ballard, Ensign; M. T. Ballard, O. S. A Special Court appropriated $2500 towards equipping the company.

Wilmington has six companies at the Forts below the town, and a horse company for general service along the coast.

Lieut. Gabriel Holmes Hill, of the 3d Artillery, U. S. Army, has resigned and returned to North Carolina for service here.

RALEIGH AND WAKE.—We learn from the Raleigh Banner that the Oak City Guards is now organized, G. H. Fairbault Captain; Marcellus Thompson 1st Lieutenant; Jno. W. Harrison, 2d, and J. Q. DeCarteret 3d.

The Raleigh Rifles has nearly or quite 100 men; Captain, W. H. Harrison, Mayor of the City; 1st Lieutenant, S. H. Rogers; 2d Dan'l G. Fowle; 3d Joseph Jones; Q. Busbee, Quarter Master; Dr. E. Burke Haywood, Surgeon.

The Raleigh Light Artillery, Capt. Ramseur, will no doubt be increased to 100.

Prof. York, of Wake, has suspended his school and raised a company, of which he has been elected Captain. He expects to have 100 men, or more.

Wake will send five or six companies, says the Banner.

ROCKINGHAM.—Two companies tendered. Officers of one, Hon. A. M. Scales, Captain; Henry McGehee, John L. Scales, David Settle, Lieuts. Of the other, Hon. Thomas Settle, Captain; C. Glenn, E. W. Hancock, Robert H. Ward, Lieuts.

DAVIDSON.—One company in service; another ready to start; Hon. J. M. Leach is beating up for volunteers to form a regiment, to rendezvous at Lexington, subject to the call of the Governor.

SALEM AND WINSTON.—A letter from a gentleman in Salem to his friend in this place, under date of the 29th ult., says:—

"Our young men are to-day electing officers for two Volunteer Companies formed in Salem and Winston. The best material of our community is in them. We are a little off the railroad and consequently not in the excitement as those directly on the road, but our people are sure, if slow. If Salem and Winston form two companies I think the county will certainly turn out one or two more at least. Our friends Messrs. F. & H. Fries will furnish both companies with their make of cloth for uniforms, free, and our citizens generally reply, 'all we have is at your service.'"

AN ERROR.—We were misinformed as to the rejection by the Governor of the services of the Cumberland Mounted Riflemen. The services of the Company had not then been offered. Their application to the Governor was for Arms, &c., so that they might prepare themselves for active service.

FROM THE CAMP.—An intelligent gentleman in the ranks of the volunteers at Raleigh writes us an interesting letter as the result of his observations since going into camp. We should like to publish our correspondent's letter, but too much, perhaps, is already published as to military movements. We sincerely trust that active measures will at once be taken to better the condition of the brave soldiers who, he says, are now wretchedly provided for. This can be done. It would be useless to wish the State a riddance of the swarm of politicians who, as he says, having actively aided in bringing the country to its present position for the sake of office, are still in pursuit of office and skulking from hardships and dangers.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of North Carolina has declared a dividend of 4 per ct. payable the 1st Monday in June.

THE LEGISLATURE.—46 members of the Senate and 109 of the House were present at the opening of the Extra Session on Wednesday last. Speaker Clark took the Chair in the Senate, and Speaker Dortch in the Commons.

The usual formalities being gone through, the Governor's Message was received and read. Mr. Avery introduced a bill in the Senate to call a Convention. Passed first reading, 46 to 0. A similar bill was then received from the House, where it had passed three readings, the Senate bill laid aside and the House bill passed 1st reading unanimously. Mr. Outlaw proposed to limit the powers of the Convention to two years. Rejected, 19 to 23. Mr. Worth offered amendments (not stated,) which were rejected, 17 to 28. Mr. Outlaw proposed to amend by giving to the people a vote on any ordinance proposing a permanent connection of North Carolina with any other government or State. Rejected, 18 to 27. The bill passed 3d reading, with three votes in the negative, viz: Messrs. Sharpe, Turner and Worth.

In the House, Mr. Ferebee offered a preamble and resolution declaring a state of revolution as existing in consequence of an unwarranted usurpation of power at Washington, the necessity of making common cause to resist, at all hazards, and authorising the Governor to tender to Virginia or the Confederate States so much of our volunteer force as may not be necessary for the defence of the State. Passed its several readings and sent to the Senate.

The Convention bill was introduced by Mr. Person A number of amendments were proposed, but none adopted. It passed unanimously. (See the act.) Six members who arrived in the afternoon were subsequently allowed to record their votes for it.

A resolution offered by Mr. Crumpler, placing in the hands of the Governor the unexpended portion of the $300,000 heretofore appropriated for arming, to be expended in arming, equipping and transporting volunteers, was passed unanimously.

On Tuesday, Messrs. Dockery and Slaughter, who arrived in the city after the Convention bill was passed, asked and obtained leave to record their votes in its favor.

A bill by Mr. Barringer, to repeal the law requiring officers to take an oath to support the U. S. Constitution, passed its three readings.

On motion of Mr. Avery, a committee on a State flag was ordered.

In the Commons on Thursday, Mr. Fleming, from Committee on Police Regulations, reported a bill to authorize county courts to lay taxes for the support of the volunteer and police forces. Passed three readings.

A resolution by Mr. Wright, tendering thanks to the Governor for taking possession of forts &c., passed three readings.

Mr. Ferebee offered a resolution providing for commissions to officers of the U. S. Army and Navy who may resign. Passed 2d reading.

Messrs. Crumpler and Blue offered preambles and resolutions being in effect an ordinance or declaration of independence of the State of North Carolina. Printed.

Mr. Person, a resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint three Commissioners to represent North Carolina to the government of the Confederate States at Montgomery. Amended, by one instead of three, and passed three readings.

Mr. Ward, a bill suspending the execution laws for two years. Referred.

Mr. Donnell, a resolution for the establishment of telegraphic communication between Beaufort, Goldsborough, Wilmington and Fort Caswell. Referred.

Mr. Williams of Cumberland, a bill to alter the jurisdiction of the Courts and for the relief of the people. Referred.

Mr. Hill, a bill authorizing the Governor to call out volunteers to the amount of ten regiments to serve during the war, which corps shall constitute the regular army of North Carolina. Referred.

We have no Legislative proceedings later than Thursday.

A JUST MEASURE.—The Virginia Convention has passed an ordinance to amend the Constitution of Virginia by striking out the twenty-second and twenty-third sections of the fourth article of the present Constitution, and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the Commonwealth, and all property shall be taxed in proportion to its value, which shall be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed by law; but any property may be exempted from taxation by the vote of a majority of the whole number of members elected to each House of the General Assembly.

"This ordinance shall take effect on the 1st day of July next, when ratified by a majority of the votes of the people of this Commonwealth, cast at a poll to be taken thereon on the fourth Thursday in May next."

This amendment abolishes the discrimination by which slaves were only nominally taxed. Without any reference to party views as hitherto existing, we doubt not that all will see the propriety, and indeed necessity, for North Carolina following the example of Virginia.

PRESERVE US FROM THE POLITICIANS!—The Raleigh Standard is right, thoroughly right, in the annexed remarks. Let us have no politicians in command of the patriotic men who are flocking to their country's service, for the sake of their country, and not for their own individual aggrandizement:—

"A man may show himself "every inch a soldier" as well by attention to duties in camp as by action in the field of battle. Privations are to be expected. They are inseparable from the soldier's life. That privations will be met and borne cheerfully by true men we entertain no doubt. The situation of the officers is more responsible and more subject to anxiety and care than that of the men. Every soldier should remember that. That officer who is most rigid, and at the same time just to all, is really the best friend which his command can have. A good officer will never consent, if he can possibly avoid it, that undisciplined troops shall be placed in the field against troops thoroughly trained and drilled. The Southern troops will not encounter cowards. Our advantage is that we fight on our own soil and in a righteous cause. To this advantage let us add thorough discipline and strict subordination. With these, and with *military men—not mere politicians and civilians*—to command our forces, they will not only acquit themselves well, but prove themselves invincible in the noble cause they are commissioned to defend. We have unity and concord among ourselves—we have the men—we have the indomitable courage which is the birth-right of North Carolinians; let us add to this, respect for authority, cheerfulness in meeting and bearing privations, and such discipline as can only characterize the true soldier, and the odds will be in our favor on every field.—*Raleigh Standard.*

There is wisdom in the following advice from the Milton Chronicle:—

"In this contest with the North we beg that Southerners will treat all Northern males and females sojourning in the South and who demean themselves civilly, with the greatest kindness and courtesy. Offend none merely because they came from the North, and let not the circumstance depreciate esteem for them. Let us show the Yankees that we are a gallant and high minded people."

Several of our State Exchanges come to us dwarfed to half their usual size, viz: the Greensboro' Patriot, and Times; Salisbury Watchman, and Wadesboro' Argus. Cause, the printers, and sometimes the Editors, are in the field.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.—This paper, which has been so extensively patronized at the South, is said to have in its last No. one of the very vilest articles against the South, proposing a system of warfare which makes the blood curdle. With all its malignity it has an eye to trade, as the following extract shows:—

"The war is now begun, and the trade of the year is as thoroughly ruined as it can be. We shall do no more mischief by prosecuting the war vigorously. By prosecuting it vigorously we shall secure peace and a fair trade next year."

Let no Southern man hereafter read the villainous sheet.

QUICK WORK.—In fitting out the Independent Company, the Cutter at Mr. George Brandt's Merchant Tailoring Establishment in this town cut out in one week 125 Uniform Coats and 75 pairs Pants. 8 of the Uniform Coats, 10 pairs of Pants, and a suit of Citizen's Clothes were made in the house during the same week.

CONDENSED ITEMS OF WAR NEWS.

The Governor of Ohio is said to be posting five regiments of Ohio volunteers on the borders of Virginia.

There were 3049 volunteers at Richmond on the 27th ult., besides those belonging to the city. The number has been greatly increased since.

Volunteer Troubles.—Besides the Albany riot, noticed elsewhere, growing out of poor fare, we notice a statement that over 50 of the N. Y. 7th Regiment had gone home, dissatisfied with the salt pork and stale bread doled out to them at Washington, instead of their luxurious fare at home, for they are the aristocratic regiment of the city. Also that the N. Y. 71st regiment rebelled at the bad quarters provided for them at Washington, and swore they would go home if not better provided. We hope that the citizen soldiers of the North will soon get tired of hard living, and go home.

FALSE REPORTS.—On Friday reports came to us that Lincoln's troops were to occupy Alexandria, Va. On Saturday this was contradicted: it was said Lincoln had changed his mind.

Norfolk, the Chesapeake Bay, and James river, are all actually blockaded. The steamer Adelaide was turned back to Baltimore, and the steamer Glencoe to Richmond.

Kentucky troops have arrived in Lynchburg, Va.

On the 1st instant, Gov. Pickens received a despatch from Secretary Memminger authorising the detention of all Northern vessels in the Port of Charleston, to grant no more clearances to Northern vessels, and to prohibit the exportation of rice to Northern ports. The Governor issued orders accordingly.

GEN. SCOTT.—The Richmond Enquirer says that a reliable citizen of Richmond had a conversation with Gen. Scott in which the latter said, "that while he did not profess to speak the policy of the Government, he believed that they would not march an army of invasion into any of the seceded States, but that they would retake Forts Moultrie and Sumter and Harper's Ferry at every cost. They would also keep open the line of communication between the Ohio river and the Federal Capital."

It is not credible that Gen. Scott said this, for Harper's Ferry cannot be taken without marching an army into Virginia; and Gen. Scott would scarcely divulge the plans of the administration.

The St. Louis Arsenal.—The St. Louis Democrat says that Lincoln's government has effectually secured the possession of this Arsenal by enlisting 700 athletic young men, swearing them in, and posting them in the arsenal under command of the army officers. This was on the 22d April. On the next day the force was to be increased to 1500.

The N. Y. World recommends that the Governor of that State forbid the banks to pay balances due to Southern depositors. In the same number it scouts the idea of Southern debtors to the North repudiating their debts.

CONTRADICTION.—The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser denies that any lithographic plate for printing letters of marque for the Confederate States had been seized at New York. No order for lithographing has been sent to New York, no form for such letters has been agreed upon, and no law passed authorizing them to be issued.

SOLDIERING.—The N. Y World states, on the authority of a volunteer captain who returned sick, that the Jas. Adger steamer carried the 69th regiment to Annapolis, 1487 men, when she could only transport comfortably half that number. "Five men jumped overboard on the trip, and two were drowned. Five were brought into Annapolis in irons. As a result of change of diet, climate, and being crowded to suffocation, men became literally crazy."

A Caution.—We beg to suggest to all Southern papers the propriety of omitting all mention of the movements of troops, within our borders. A word to the wise!

Richmond Whig.

ARMS.—The Columbia Democrat says it is a mistaken notion that the South is not provided with arms. It sums up 2000 cannon, 800,000 muskets and rifles, and 200,000 revolvers, as belonging to the Southern States, including 243,000 small arms seized from the U. S.

MARYLAND.—There has been a great reaction in Baltimore. All the papers of that city appear to be against resistance to Lincoln. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad has been tendered to him; the undisturbed passage of troops guaranteed; and the U. S. flag hoisted over the Custom House amid great rejoicing. Finally, the Legislature has passed a resolution affirming the right of the general government to march troops through Maryland without hindrance, for defence of the capital.

The Maryland Legislature has received complaints from several sources that Virginia troops had penetrated into Maryland and committed depredations.

A special despatch from Alexandria, dated at a late hour Wednesday, says:

The proclamation of Lincoln, declaring martial law, was promulgated to-day. It divides Maryland into four military districts, thus absorbing her sovereignty; and the fifth military district embraces the District of Columbia, including Alexandria.

Under this order, inoffensive citizens were driven from their families and expelled from the city, at the point of the bayonet.

The Legislature of Kentucky will meet in extra session to-day. In his call the Governor said, that "whatever else should be done, it is the duty of Kentucky, without delay, to place herself in a complete position for defence. The causes for apprehension are now certainly grave enough to impel every Kentuckian to demand that this be done, and to require of the Legislature of the State such additional action as may be necessary for the general welfare."

The Virginia Convention has adjourned, to meet on the 12th June.

An ordinance was passed suspending the usual election for members of Congress.

President Jefferson Davis's Message, of which we gave the telegraphic synopsis on Thursday, has come to hand. It is very long, embracing a statement of his views of the nature of the late Union; the gradual encroachment of the North, as it grew powerful, on the rights of the South; the intolerable interference with its domestic institutions; the efforts made by the seceded States to be allowed to go in peace; the duplicity of the Lincoln administration and consequent capture of Fort Sumter; the declaration of war by Lincoln, and the steps taken by him to meet it.

"There are now in the field at Charleston, Pensacola, Forts Morgan, Jackson, St. Philip, and Pulaski, nineteen thousand men, and sixteen thousand are now *en route* for Virginia. It is proposed to organize and hold in readiness for instant action, in view of the present exigencies of the country, an army of one hundred thousand men. If further force should be needed the wisdom and patriotism of Congress will be confidently appealed to for authority to call into the field additional numbers of our noble spirited volunteers, who are constantly tendering service far in excess of our wants."

He recommends an immediate assumption of the entire postal service.

STOCKS.—At New York on Tuesday last, Virginia bonds sold at 48 in the morning and at 40 in the afternoon. North Carolina 55. Missouri 39. Tennessee 50. U. S. 6's, 85¾, 5s, 75¼.

WHAT WE HAVE TO EXPECT.—The fiendish malignity of the North continues to manifest itself. The Republican, a Lincoln paper in Washington, says there can be no peace except upon the unqualified submission of the South—no recognition and no peaceable separation—nothing but *coercion;* the leaders to be driven out of the country or be *hanged.*

The N. Y. Times too, (and no other New York paper had come here by mail for eight days till Saturday last) says that "it is about time, now, that Virginia, magnificent Virginia, with her glorious climate, her exuberantly fertile soil, her infinite mineral resources, and her splendid commercial and manufacturing facilities, *should be opened up for the occupation and settlement of free white men.*" And the Times goes on at great length to dilate upon the rich prize which it thus offers to the cupidity of the robbers and murderers who swarm in that city and who are thus incited to cut the throats of the present inhabitants, white and black, of Virginia, and to appropriate their property. It is plain that the South has to fight these wretches for life and property, as well as political rights. There is to be no quarter. Let them come on.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

[From the Alexandria Gazette of Thursday.]

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The disbursing agent of the U. S. Treasury was yesterday unable to procure cash on a government draft on the Sub-Treasury at New York. Not one single Bank or Banker in Washington would touch New York. Government employees consequently cannot be paid, and great inconvenience is experienced.

The rumor that the U. S. Government is to take possession of Arlington Heights and other points on the Virginia side of the Potomac is not now credited.

Many of the northern troops openly declare that they did not come to slaughter Virginians, but to protect the capital.

The 12th regiment of New York is composed of Bowery boys, whose moral and physical status equals that of the Baltimore Plugs. They say they are half starved, and that if they are not better supplied they will take things into their own hands—in short, go to pillaging.

A colored man, named Washington Adams, was attacked on Monday night by two soldiers, who inflicted on him several dangerous wounds with their bayonets, which will likely prove fatal. One of the parties, named Samuel Godfrey, was committed to jail.

ALEXANDRIA, May 3.—Troops are still pouring into Washington from all quarters of the North and West.

Rumors of an attack on Alexandria are rife.

The bridges on the Baltimore and Wilmington railroad, lately destroyed, are being rebuilt.

Major Anderson left Philadelphia for Washington today.

ALEXANDRIA, May 4.—Washington City is quiet. Troops are still congregating there.

Lincoln has issued his proclamation calling out an additional 43,000 volunteers. Also increasing the regular army by 22,700. From fourteen to eighteen thousand seamen are to be enlisted.

The junior Editor of the Memphis Avalanche, just from Mobile, says it is not the intention of the Confederate forces to attack Fort Pickens at present, unless provoked by aggressive movements on the part of the garrison.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser makes about the same statement.

PERRYVILLE, MD., April 28.—The North Carolinian who was arrested yesterday for suspicious conduct, was sent to Philadelphia, to be there released.

$14,000,000 *More Wanted by the Rump Government.*—WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals for a loan of nearly $14,000,000.

Ohio.—The State Journal says 81,000 troops have been offered by Ohio since the issue of the President's proclamation. 81,000 have been assured that they would be accepted.

It is said that Lord Lyons, the British Minister, has despatched his Secretary to the Montgomery Government, on important business. It is understood that he carries information to President Davis, as to the position England intends to assume towards the Confederate Government.

Disorderly Soldiers.—We hear numerous complaints of respectable families being grossly insulted by some of the volunteers now here, and it is quite time the officers should put these men under stricter discipline. A too free use of liquor seems to be at the bottom of this mischief.—*Washington Star.*

President Davis to Take the Field.—The Charleston Courier learns from the most reliable source, that President Davis will take command, in person, as General-in-Chief of the forces gathering in Virginia.

ANOTHER FINANCIAL CRASH.—From the New York papers of the 1st inst. (the latest received,) it appears that there had been numerous and very heavy failures among the dry goods merchants for a few days previously, which "have given confidence in paper a shock from which it will not soon recover; and the end is not yet," says the Express. The Journal of Commerce says that these suspensions and failures have very much unsettled the market. The names of the failing houses are not published.

The Furor Subsiding.—If the following from the N. Y. Express of the 27th ult. be correct, the sudden and frantic insanity of the North is exhausting itself sooner than was to be expected. Speaking of the city of New York, the Express says:

"The excitement is quieting down. The prevailing conviction now, that the Capitol is safe, has dissipated the feverish feeling that was everywhere apparent in the earlier part of the week. The departure of so many men for the theatre of the impending conflict, has likewise thinned off the throngs in the streets. Last night, down town, everything had about resumed its former tranquility. The extensive sheds in course of erection in the Park are still untenanted—and the roll of the drum is heard only at long intervals."

In another paragraph, the Express says:

"We could not disguise the fact, if we would, from readers of what is said and done here in New York, that throughout the whole Northern country, there is not one musket for twenty volunteers now ready to march."

[From the N. Y. News.]

The masses of order loving people in the North are not in favor of the wholesale haugings, slaughters and bombardment of cities, which are daily advocated in the columns of such incendiary sheets as the Tribune, Times, &c. * * * Neither do they comprehend the sagacity or humanity of a policy, which would without an attempt at negotiation, precipitate hostilities, south of the Potomac. The wild discourse in so many of our daily journals, in favor of coercing the South with an army of several hundred thousand men, and at an expense of several hundred millions of dollars, they shrink aghast from. They justly inquire, why there should be so great a cost, for what could be obtained by reasonable concessions and conciliation.

COMMON SENSE AND PATRIOTISM.—There are both these admirable qualities in the following extract from the Boston Courier, and we are happy to copy it, for it is not often now that we find any thing to approve in a Northern paper:

"Since peace must eventually follow upon war, however protracted, it seems to us the part of wisdom to count the cost of war, and to determine beforehand what possible gain could accrue to either party in such a contest. To be sure, the disposition to fight, so far as it exists on either side, would thus be gratified; but after much slaughter and misery, we can conceive of no real advantage secured to either party. The fortune of battles, we presume, would be various, as it usually is. The military conquest of one part of the country by the other could scarcely be possible, and if effected, there could no longer be any constitutional union of States. In a nation of freemen such a union can stand only on the consent of all the parties. The subjection of the one to the other would destroy the whole character of our institutions, and must change the entire form and spirit of our government. To one who chooses, therefore, to look at the probabilities of future events, in forming his judgment of the demands of the present, a general war could only seem fraught with utter ruin to the fabric of freedom raised by our fathers, and which has so long shielded and blessed their posterity. There might yet be modes provided of settling our national controversy, either by a convention which would agree upon terms—or, in the worst event, by *amicable separation*, agreed to by all the parties. A general war would preclude the first method; and we cannot see that it would lead to anything but the second in the end."

ENGLISH VIEWS.—The London Times reiterates hopes for the maintenance of peace, and thinks it is still possible that the warlike intentions of President Lincoln may not be carried out into civil war. One of its articles concludes as follows:

"We would rather hope that the good sense of the Americans, and the peaceful counsels of this country may bring about a reconciliation before the dispute has been too far carried. As long as the two sections of the Union refrain from hostilities, it would be the height of arrogance and folly to interfere; but when the soil and seas of the New World are likely to be stained with blood, *foreign nations may surely remonstrate in the cause of humanity.*"

Resignation of Mr. Justice Campbell.—Hon. John A. Campbell has resigned his appointment as Associate Justice of the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.—*Nat. Int.*

We suppose that the report of the resignations of Judges Taney and Wayne was erroneous.

Since your last report of contributions in aid of the volunteers, I have received the following:

W. B.,	$10
J. A. Worth,	25
Arch'd McLauchlin,	5
A Lady (for Indep't Co.,)	5

Subscribers who have not paid should send in the money—it is needed now. Those who have not had an opportunity of subscribing are informed that the list is still open. A. McLEAN.

The following Ticket is recommended to the voters of Cumberland and Harnett Counties as Candidates for the State Convention. Election to be held on Monday May 13th, 1861:

Archibald S. McNeill of Harnett.
Ralph P. Buxton, } Cumb'land.
Wm. McL. McKay, }

In presenting the names of these gentlemen, we believe we offer to the people sound, conservative men, who will do their duty faithfully and satisfactorily. In a crisis like the present, we want just such men in the Convention—honest, faithful and capable.

May 6, 1861.

FOR THE CONVENTION.

THE following TICKET is recommended to the citizens of Cumberland and Harnett counties:—

David McNeill, Esq.
Hon. W. Winslow.
A. S. McNeill, Esq.

MANY VOTERS.

ELECTION MONDAY, MAY 13th.

May 6. 19-1t

A CARD.

To the Voters of Cumberland and Harnett Counties.—A Convention of the people of North Carolina has been called to assemble at Raleigh, on the 20th inst.

The time that will elapse, before the election, is too short for the ordinary routine of district and county meetings to nominate candidates, and I desire therefore to announce thus publicly, that I will be a candidate for your suffrages at the election, to be held on the 13th of the present month, to represent you in the Convention.

Hon. J. G. Shepherd, who has been largely recommended for this position, for private reasons, existing before the Convention was called and still operating, does not desire an election. I am authorized to say that, while he gratefully appreciates the kindness of his friends, he will not be a candidate.

The exciting and perilous condition of our public affairs, the momentous importance of the questions upon which the Convention will be called to pass, the influence, for good or evil, which that body must exert upon the destinies of our people; all these considerations and others of equal gravity demand, in my opinion, that the *people* should freely choose of their fellow-citizens, those to whom they will commit the great trust of deciding what their future shall be.

The Convention will represent the *sovereignty of the people.* That sovereignty must, of necessity, be frequently resorted to during the continuance of the troubles now thickening around us. There may be a necessity for some changes; the old order of things must be varied somewhat, to meet new and pressing exigencies as they arise; but the powers of the Convention should be sparingly exercised, and great care should be taken to preserve, intact, the *foundations* upon which we have reared our structure of government. These are just broad enough; they can neither be enlarged nor contracted without detriment to the liberties of the people.

I do not assume that I possess, pre-eminently, the qualifications necessary to an acceptable discharge of the duties of the position to which I aspire. I do know, however, that the rights, interests and honor of North Carolina are pre-eminently dear to me. Her people are my people, her soil is my home and the home of my children, and I am ready and willing to pledge all and peril all in her defence.

For the past two years I have been in Washington City discharging the duties of an important office to which I was appointed by Mr. Buchanan. My friends advised me to remain until my State should evince a determination to sever the ties which bound her to the Federal Government. As soon as that determination was known I resigned my commission and, delaying only to arrange my private affairs, I hastened to my kindred and my friends; to share in their sorrows and their joys; to bear a part in their reverses and their triumphs. BARTH'W FULLER.

Fayetteville, May 6, 1861.

THE CONVENTION ACT.—It will be seen that the act providing for the call of a State Convention passed unanimously in the Commons and with but three negative votes in the Senate. The State Journal says that "the opposition was based upon a want of time and upon the fact that it was not proposed to submit the action of the Convention to the people." We think it would have been wise to allow a vote of the people. There can be no doubt about the people's ratification; and so much was due to the conscientious scruples of those who think the people should have the final voice—they themselves, we doubt not, being ready to vote with the people for ratification.

NO "SCOTCH FAIR."—We are requested to state, that "owing to the excited condition of the country it is the unanimous request of the citizens of the lower end of the county that the Fair to be held near Laurel Hill in May be postponed."

Ex-Bishop Onderdonk died at New York on Tuesday last.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—3,393,222 bales, against 4,206,683 last year. Decrease 813,461 bales.

From California.—The Northern Light from Aspinwall has arrived at New York. The city of Mendosa had been destroyed by an earthquake, and eight thousand people were destroyed.

Heartless Meanness.—The Press of this City, Newbern, Wilmington and other places in the State, are denouncing in justly severe terms, the spirit manifested by heartless, unprincipled men, to demand famine prices for every thing to eat. We are ashamed to hear that dealers in this City have asked the brave soldiers, who have volunteered to fight for them and their property, the most enormous prices. We heard the Captain of one Company say his men had been charged 22 cents per pound for bacon, *sixty cents! per dozen for eggs*, 25 cents per pound for Coffee and Sugar, 30 cents each for canteens, &c. Can this be possible?—*Raleigh Spirit of the Age.*

Distribution of Arms.—In an interview with Gov. Ellis, we learn, (unofficially of course,) that the rule which will be adopted in the distribution of public arms, will be to grant them to military companies, when they are called into service, and not before.—*Raleigh Christian Advocate.*

Arrival of Muskets from North Carolina.—Gov. Letcher received on Wednesday by the Southern train, 5,500 approved muskets from Gov. Ellis, of N. C. They are a portion of the arms seized at the Fayetteville Arsenal.

MARRIED,

In the city of Raleigh, on the morning of the 30th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Hon. JAMES T. MOREHEAD, of Greensboro', to Miss MARY A., daughter of Richard Smith, deceased, late of Raleigh.

At Peth, Chatham county, on the 21st ult., by Jno. M. Stout, Esq., JESSE J. BUCKNER and PATSIE, daughter of the late Jonas Rawnsley; all of Chatham.

At the residence of the bride's father, Mudlick, Chatham county, on the 1st inst., by Rev. Wm. Lineberry, WM. A. DUNCAN and BETHUNIA P., daughter of Nicholas R. Bridges.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 6.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—N C hog round 14 to 14¼. Good supply on hand.

Corn—Country, from wagons, 90 cts.; sack $2.

Spirits Turpentine—No change since last report.

Flour—The market is well supplied; no change in prices, say $8 to 8 25 for super.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—May 4, 1861.

No transactions in Naval Stores. Last sales of Spirits 33 to 35. Corn 65 for damaged, 70 for good.

At New York on Sunday last, middling upland cotton was quoted at 13¾ to 14. Super Southern Flour $5 to 6 30. Corn 67 to 70. Spirits Turpentine has jumped up to 80 cents, in anticipation of the supply being cut off, and holders unwilling to sell at that price.

☞Single copies of the Observer can be procured by non-subscribers, at the Bookstore. Price 5 cents.

John Manning, Esq., of Pittsborough, will deliver the Annual Address at Mount Vernon Seminary, on the 31st day of May. The Annual Sermon will be preached in the afternoon of the same day. May 4, 1861 —1t

Cumberland County Tax List.

I HAVE received the Tax List for 1860, which is ready at my office for the inspection of all persons interested.

All persons are requested to inform me of any taxables not listed.

HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff.

May 6, 1861. 19-tf6

Bills for Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company.

IT is desirable that all Bills against this Company be presented to the Auditing Committee before their departure. Bills promptly presented will be promptly paid. This is the last day.

HECTOR McKETHAN, } Com.
GEORGE H. HAIGH, }

May 6, 1861. 1t

DURING MY ABSENCE,

ALL persons having entrusted me with their business in the County of Cumberland, will call on Judge Shepherd and Ralph P. Buxton, Esq. Those in the County of Moore, on Ralph P. Buxton, Esq., and those in the County of Robeson, on Judge Shepherd; who will attend to it.

B. R. HUSKE, Attorney at Law.

Fayetteville, May 2. 19*2tS4t

Houses and Lots to Rent.

THE House and Lot on Rowan street, lately occupied by Capt. C. B. Cook. A comfortable house for a small family.

—ALSO—

The House over Haymount, lately occupied by R. E. Heide. The house is new, the water good, the garden planted; a very desirable place for Summer residence.

Apply to JAS. G. COOK.

May 6, 1861. 19tf

All the Acting Justices of Robeson County are specially requested to meet in Lumberton, on Monday 13th of May, for the purpose of important business.

THO. J. MORISEY, Chairman.

May 8, 1861. 19-2t

Carolinian copy one time.

Notice.

WE hereby forewarn all persons from trading for a Note for $100, due Jan'y 1, 1862, held by Pharaoh Lee against the undersigned, and for which value has not been received.

WILLIAM S. ELDRIDGE.
YOUNG ELDRIDGE & CO.

Blackman's Mills, May 1, 1861. 19*3t

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Cameron & McFadyen is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm will present them to Neill McFadyen for payment.

A. McF. CAMERON.
NEILL McFADYEN.

April 27, 1861. 19*2t

LOST.

A BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND DOG; answers to the call of "Botts." A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me. JAS. R. LEE.

Fayetteville, May 6. 19tf

The Eclectic Magazine for May.

May 6, 1861. E. J. HALE & SONS.

EAGLE HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C., APRIL, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to call your attention to the EAGLE HOTEL. I have it re-painted; all the rooms are neatly carpeted, and the Hotel is in better order than any other House in the mountains of North Carolina. I am also better supplied with good and attentive servants than any Hotel in this part of the State. I would say to the first class visitors that I am prepared to entertain you, in a style superior to any house in Asheville. Having had several years experience in the business, I flatter myself that I can make your stay at the EAGLE, both pleasant and agreeable.

In connection with this large Hotel, I have a number of new and beautiful

HACKS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND SADDLE HORSES,

That my guests can get at a minute's notice. I will keep a Carriage in readiness for persons that may be desirous of taking morning or evening rides. I assure the travelling public that they will find everything they may desire at the Eagle to make them comfortable.

This Hotel has superior advantages over any other house in Asheville, as the Stage Office is kept here for all the Stages that arrive at and depart from this place.

I would say to families that intend visiting our beautiful town, and expect to remain several weeks, it will be well for them to write and engage rooms, as the Eagle is generally pretty much crowded by the middle of July. As regards charges, I will make them sufficiently moderate to suit the present times.

Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you at the Eagle, I am yours respectfully,

J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.

May 1, 1861. 19-tf

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Fayetteville, N. C., May 1, 1861:—

Thos W Burrough, B C & H Beard, Alex Biggs, Margaret Blue, Mrs F A Bumpass, J G Becton 2, Thos R Bird, John W Beach 2, John Brannon, Wm C Blount, Mary Ann Brown, Blaloch & Camp, M J Buil, Lucy Blackwell, Thos Brimegh, P J Bellew, A T Byram 3, Caroline Briant.

Ed Communicator, Mary J Cain, Wm H Carpenter, John R Congleton, Sabrah Clifton, Wm Coleman.

John Dougan, Mary Dickson, Jas R Davis.

John Esum.

W Gipson, Picket Gipson, John K Gardner, Jas Gardner.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEETING IN MOORE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

On Tuesday the 23d inst., a large number of the citizens of Moore County met in Carthage, for the purpose of deliberating on the best course to be taken in view of the political condition of the country.

The meeting was organized by calling Dr. John Shaw to the Chair. The Chairman in a few appropriate remarks explained the object of the meeting. Jas. D. McIver and S. C. Barrett were requested to act as Secy's.

On motion, Robt. W. Goldston, Harris Tysor, M. M. Blue, C. Dowd and T. B. Tyson, were appointed a committee to draft Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

During the absence of the committee, speeches were made by Messrs. L. J. Merritt, B. I. Howze, Col. John W. Cameron and Gen. A. D. McLean. All these gentlemen advocated a firm and united action against Black Republican tyranny. The committee returned and reported through their Chairman, C. Dowd, Esq., the following Preamble and Resolutions which were adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, The events of the few months preceding the commencement of hostilities had conclusively shown that the Black Republicans at the North were determined to make no concession, neither from a sense of justice nor from a desire to prevent bloodshed and civil war; and whereas whilst they had stubbornly refused to suggest any plan of adjustment of compromise themselves, they had persistently rejected every proposition made on the part of the South, and had refused to recognize even the existence of any grievance or cause of distrust amongst the people of the South: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Black Republican party in so refusing to aid in composing the national troubles, which its own aggressions, fanaticism and violations of law have been solely instrumental in bringing on, has proved itself alike destitute of every impulse of patriotism, lost to every sense of national honor, and recreant to the common dictates of humanity and justice.

Resolved, That the Black Republican administration since its accession to power, has pursued a course of systematic and deep-designing treachery and perfidiousness wholly unparalleled in the annals of modern history, and such as has not only wrought a burning shame upon American character, but has also cast a stigma upon the very age in which we live.

Resolved, That whilst we deeply regret to see a once happy country rent by intestine strife and lighted up from one end to the other by a blaze of civil war, yet to a brave and honorable people such a prospect has not half so many terrors as are presented by the contemplation of outraged honor, rights assailed, justice withheld and trampled under foot, wrongs unredressed, self and sectional pride humiliated and contemned, and the consequent tyranny and insolence of Black Republican domination.

Resolved, That though we cherished the hope that a conflict of arms between the opposing sections might be avoided, yet since the issue has been forced upon us by the duplicity and perfidy of the Lincoln administration, we are prepared to meet it with a determined and unyielding resistance.

Resolved, That the people of North Carolina, forgetting past differences of opinion and burying all partizan animosities, should stand as one man in defence of the honor of the State and should never suffer her soil to be polluted by the trend of ribaldrous, infidel Black Republican hordes.

Resolved, That in a crisis like the present it is indispensable to our safety that harmony and fraternal good will prevail amongst us and that all our citizens be united in upholding the laws of the State and in suppressing every indication of disturbance or insubordination of whatever character.

Resolved, That the exigencies of the times demanded the course pursued by our Governor in convening the Legislature immediately, and his proclamation for that purpose meets our cordial approbation.

Resolved, That we approve the course of his Excellency, Gov. Ellis, in his manly refusal to furnish troops in obedience to the insolent command of Abe Lincoln.

After the vote was taken on these resolutions Clement Dowd, Esq., was called on and made a few well timed remarks calling on the citizens of Mo re to contribute in defending the honor and dignity as well as safety of N. C.

On motion the proceedings were ordered to be sent to Raleigh and Fayetteville papers with a request that they and other papers in the State publish.

On motion, meeting adjourned.

Dr. JOHN SHAW, Ch'n.

JAS. D. McIVER, } Sec's.
S. C. BARRETT, }

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, April 15, 1861.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: The citizens of Randolph will properly appreciate your just remarks in the Observer of the 4th inst., in reference to the simple, spiteful and contemptible effusion of the Newbern Progress about the vote cast in Randolph at the late election for and against Convention. The Progress says, "we come deliberately to the conclusion that there is something wrong about the vote *against* Convention in Randolph." If the majority had been *for* Convention as largely as it was against it, wonder if the Progress would have been so easily driven to the conclusion that there was "something wrong" about the election? The comparison of votes cast in the county heretofore, and the declarations of "respectable men in the county," would have produced no such a conclusion with the Progress. No; we would have been a very proper nice set of men up here. The conclusion of the Progress is, I fear, a most "deliberate" false one; for that it is false is beyond a doubt, and it is as malicious as false.

You very correctly stated the feelings of the people of Randolph, viz: "they are attached to the Union, and they felt that the Union was in danger;" and you justly remark that "the county was more thoroughly canvassed and the people more thoroughly aroused at the late election than ever before." At a very large and enthusiastic assemblage of the people of the county, on Tuesday of Feb'y Court, candidates were nominated as delegates for the county in case a Convention should be called, who were instructed and required to canvass the county fully, to arouse the people to the importance of attending the election and voting No Convention. The instructions were complied with by the candidates, and the result was the very large vote that was cast, and which is so very annoying to the Newbern Progress. That there was something wrong in the vote cast against "Convention," is an insinuation or inuendo by the Progress, unworthy of a gentleman, even if he had learned that respectable gentlemen of the county had so declared." But we have come "deliberately to the conclusion" that no such respectable gentlemen can be found in Randolph. If there are such, they have it in their power to sustain the charge, and the people of Randolph not only don't fear, but demand, that the "matter may be sifted and we may have light on the subject."

If there has been wrong corruptly done in the county, let the wrong-doers be exposed; if not, let those who concoct, manufacture and circulate such wanton slander upon the citizens of a county, be held up to the indignation and scorn of all honest men.

RANDOLPH.

ANSWERED LIKE A MAN.

The following, which has been placed in our hands, explains itself:

WASHINGTON, April 22d, 1861.

It is demanded of me that I take the following oath:

"I, Sam'l T. Sawyer, at this present time in the United States service, as Clerk in the Census Bureau, do solemnly swear that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign, and that I will bear true faith and loyalty to the same, as established by the Constitution and Laws; and further, that I do this with a full determination and pledge, without any mental reservation or evasion, to perform in good faith all the duties which may be legally required of me, so help me God."

This is my answer:

There is no authority, either in the Constitution or Laws of the United States for the administration of the above oath. It is an act of usurpation on the part of those who attempt it. I should consider myself a degraded man were I to take it; and I am prepared to endure poverty, want, and all the sufferings to which humanity is subject, rather than obey the infamous rescript of the miscreants and tyrants in power. So help me God. SAM'L T. SAWYER.

To the Hon. Sec'y of the Interior, Washington.

Flying Artillery.—Fifteen or twenty thousand dollars have been subscribed by citizens of Charlotte to arm and equip a Flying Artillery Company.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

MARRIED,

At the residence of Alexander McArthur, on the 21st of April, by the Rev. L. S. Burkhead, Mr. Wm. W. SHEPHERD, of Fayetteville, and Miss LAURA A. CARVER, of Cumberland county.

At Lillington, Harnett Co. on Thursday 25th, by Hugh McLean Esq., MICHAEL C. DAVIS, of Randolph Co., to Miss CHRISTIAN McLEAN.

On the 21st day of April 1861, by J. M. Stout, Esq., Mr. JESSE J. BUCKNER to Miss MARTHA M. RAWNSLEY all of Chatham county.

THE GOTHS AND VANDALS.

We copy the following from the Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Times. Any one who has been inside of the magnificent rooms of the Capitol, and gazed upon the gorgeous furniture of its rooms, will appreciate the fact that sides of bacon and quarters of beef are scattered over the velvet tapestry carpets, while the men spread themselves over the splendid sofas:—

In the House wing of the Capitol I found the quarters of the Pennsylvania Regiments—the first command to reach Washington in response to the call of the Government. The troops were billetted through the various retiring rooms and offices of the House—the Representative Hall being reserved for the Seventh Regiment. Armed men and the rude implements of carnage massed in these marble corridors and gorgeous rooms, awakens me to a deep sense of the power and the *abandon* of military rule. I realize the desolation now which war brings in its train. On the luxurious damask and brocatel covered sofas lay stretched men who probably never before reposed in such magnificence. Over the tapestried carpet of the floor are strewn in profusion and disorder, the suddenly acumulated stores of the Commissary's Department—here a slab of bacon, there a quarter of beef, or a saddle of mutton, or a Virginia ham—a sea biscuit, tin drinking cups, papers of pepper, bags of salt and cans of vinegar filling up the interstices, and rounding up the pyramid. Upon the rich and costly bronze ornaments—upon the gas chandeliers, and upon the gilt brackets that hold back the silk and lace curtains, were festooned knapsack and belt, cartridge-box and bayonet-scabbard—the smaller implements and surroundings of a soldier.

In the Senate Chamber are quartered the Massachusetts regiments. * * Upon the cushioned sofas of the galleries of the Senate Chamber, the men found excellent couches. When I visited them this morning, they had concluded breakfast, and the guard for the day being detailed, the remainder of the command were at their ease. In the Vice-President's chair, sat Col. Jones, the commandant of the force—a frank, free hearted, soldierly looking man. The Clerk's desk was occupied by the Adjutant and his assistants, engaged in making up the muster-roll, returns and requisitions incident to active service. The privates were engaged at the Senators' desks, writing letters.

It was a novelty to see how suddenly these men had adapted themselves to the position in which they are placed. They occupied the Senate Chamber with as much repose of manner as they could have exhibited in the workshops and fields from which they were enlisted. It was a kind of poetic justice that filled Wigfall's abandoned seat with a stalwart man fresh from his forge, while Mason and Hunter were succeeded by operatives from the factories of Lowell. The stationery in use was the residuum of the last Session, having the usual engraved headings of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The cooking for the troops is done in the basement of the building, which is said to afford ample accommodations for the culinary department.

Letter to the Times, Washington April 20.

Carolina to Georgia.—Twenty cases, containing 800 muskets, arrived in this city on the Southern train yesterday, from Fayetteville, North Carolina, and will be sent up the South-Side Railroad this morning, on their way to Augusta, Georgia, for the use of the Southern army.

These arms are a portion of those recently captured at the U. S. Arsenal in Fayetteville, are in first-rate order, and of the most improved make.

Petersburg Express.

The Medical Board.—The Medical Board for the examination of applicants for Surgeons in the army, will assemble in this place on the *tenth* of May, instead of the *sixth*, as heretofore announced.

Raleigh Standard.

Advice to Volunteers—How to prepare for the Campaign.—A writer, who signs himself "An Old Soldier," gives the following advice to young soldiers:

1. Remember that in a campaign more men die from sickness than by the bullet.

2. Line your blanket with one thickness of brown drilling. This adds but four ounces in weight, and doubles the warmth.

3. Buy a small India Rubber Blanket (only $1 50) to lay on the ground, or to throw over your shoulders when on duty during a rain storm. Most of the Eastern troops are provided with these. Straw to lie on is not always to be had.

4. The best military hat in use is the light-colored soft felt; the crown being sufficiently high to allow space for air over the brain. You can fasten it up as a continental in fair weather, or turn it down when it is wet or very sunny.

5. Let your beard grow, so as to protect the throat and lungs.

6. Keep your entire person clean; this prevents fevers and bowel compliants in warm climates. Wash your body each day, if possible. Avoid strong coffee and oily meat. Gen. Scott said that the too free use of these (together with neglect in keeping the skin clean) cost many a soldier his life in Mexico.

7. A sudden check of perspiration by chilly or night air often causes fever and death. When thus exposed do not forget your blanket.

NORTH CAROLINA'S WAR SONG.

AIR: *Annie Laurie.*

We leave our pleasant homesteads,
We leave our smiling farms,
At the first call of duty
We rush at once to arms—
We rush at once to arms.
To guard our coasts we fly,
For the land our mothers liv'd on
Bravely to bleed or die.

Up! boys, and quit your pleasure,
Up! men and quit your toil,
The invader's foot must never
Be press'd upon our soil—
Be press'd upon our soil,
In which our fathers sleep,
Their blessed graves our care, boys,
Most sacredly must keep.

'Twas in our brave old State, men,
That first of all was sung
The thrilling song of Freedom
That thro' the land hath rung,
That thro' the land hath rung;
And we'll sound its notes once more,
'Till our men and children shout it
From the mountain to the shore.

Sweet eyes are fill'd with tears, men,
Sweet tears of love and pride,
As our wives and sweethearts bid us
Go, meet whate'er betide—
Go, meet whate'er betide.
And God our guide shall be,
As we drive the foe before us
And rush to victory.

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THE next term of this Institution will commence on May 1st.

For particulars address COL. C. C. TEW, Supt. H. M. A.

Hillsboro', N. C., March 25. 8-5w*2t

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

D. STEWART, Jr. A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 8th, (Tuesday,) of January next.

Students will be received at any time during the Session, and charged till the close. No deduction, except in cases of protracted illness. Good board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $9 per month.

For further information, apply to the Secretary or Principal.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.

Dec. 20, 1860. 81*tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

A FEW DOORS NORTH OF THE MARKET HOUSE.

OWING to the extensive increase of patronage to this House, during the year, I have extended my facilities by the addition of a number of comfortable sleeping rooms, with other important improvements, which will add materially to the comfort and convenience of those favoring me with their patronage.

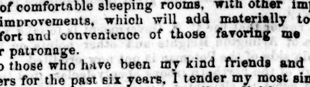
To those who have been my kind friends and customers for the past six years, I tender my most sincere thanks, at the same time respectfully soliciting a continuance of their patronage, and also the patronage of a large number of new patrons

I have good Stables and a No. 1 Ostler.

P. SHEMWELL.

Jan'y 16, 1860 84-

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.



THE following rates will now be charged for Passengers on this Road, viz:

To Little River,	50 cts.
To Spout Spring,	75 "
To Jonesboro',	1 00
To McIver's,	1 25

Train leaves the Depot Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8½ o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves McIver's at 1 o'clock P. M.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.

Nov. 19, 1860. 71tf

NEAREST AND QUICKEST

ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!

BEAMAN & ROBINSON'S

FOUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE, VIA WARSAW.

IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.

Our Coaches are large and comfortable, drivers sober and gentlemanly, our teams good and sure of five miles an hour.

The traveling public who would study their comfort, and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.

☞THROUGH TICKETS TO WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.

May 25, 1860. 25-tf

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.

Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melanotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.

Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

Carpeting! Carpeting! Carpeting!

2500 YDS. CARPETING at No. 84, Hay St. All styles, all prices, all qualities. All will be offered low either by wholesale or retail. Also, 5-4 and 12-4 Crumb Cloths and Druggets.

J. K. KYLE.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 13, 1860. 52tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale MATTRESSES of all kinds; also, BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, TABLES, and all kinds of Furniture, cheap for Cash, or in exchange for country produce. Person St., opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

M. CAGLE & BRO.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 1. 1-6m

If you want your Horses shod, call at M. McKINNON'S SHOP, on Maxwell street.

Call at M. McKINNON'S SHOP and get your WROUGHT IRON PLOUGHS.

Feb'y 4, 1861. 93-3m

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

WORTH & DANIEL,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, Late of Asheboro', N. C.

N. G DANIEL, For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the stockholders in the Bank of Fayetteville will be held in the hall of the Bank, on Monday the 20th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

April 19. 15*td

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in th village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11½ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly to that point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.

Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

FAYETTEVILLE

Female High School.

TERMS.

Board per Session of 20 weeks,	$60 00
Tuition in Collegiate Classes 20 weeks,	20 00
" " Academic " " "	15 00
" " Primary " " "	12 00
Incidental expenses,	1 00

Tuition in Music, Painting, Drawing, Modern and Ancient Languages, &c. at the usual rates.

☞One-half of Board and Tuition required *in advance;* the other half at the close of the Session.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

1st Session.—1st Quarter commences 1st October.
2d " " " 10th December.
2d Session.—1st Quarter " 20th February.
2d " " " 1st May.
Vacation " 10th July.

J. DeB. & T. C. HOOPER,
Associate Principals.

Dec'r 8, 1860. 77tf

TO THE FRIENDS OF

HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE KINSTON

SHOE FACTORY

IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

ORDERS for negro BROGANS and BOOTS are solicited.

J. C. CARPENTER, Agent.

Kinston N. C., June 24, 1860. 39-tf

Groceries! Groceries!!

A LARGE and well selected Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand, consisting of

Bacon-Sides, Mess Pork, Mullets, Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, Molasses, Sugars of all grades, Tobacco, Cigars,

And all other articles usually kept in a Wholesale Grocery Establishment.

COX, KENDALL & CO.

Wilmington, April 2, 1861. 10-tf

Just Received!

AT HUSKE & ANDERSON'S,

A COMPLETE assortment of Men's, Boy's and Misses Hats for Spring and Summer wear. Call and see them at Nos. 46 and 48 Hay St.

Also, a great variety of Parasols,

at HUSKE & ANDERSON'S.

A LARGE supply of BALLOU'S FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS, just received at

HUSKE & ANDERSON'S.

N. B. SHIRTS made to order of best material at short notice. H. & A.

April 8. 11tf

THE WELL KNOWN

Wilmington Ice House,

Front & Dock Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN E. LIPPITT, PROPRIETOR.

I AM now supplied with a full stock of best quality FRESH POND ICE, free from SNOW and DIRT, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

ORDERS will receive prompt personal attention.

ICE well packed and forwarded with dispatch.

ICE will be delivered at Fayetteville or any point on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. Road, Wilmington and Weldon R. Road, for $1 50 per barrel.

ICE in bulk, hogsheads, casks and boxes, furnished at lowest rates.

TERMS CASH, which will be strictly adhered to.

Address orders to WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE.

April 1, 1861. 9-4m

LAST CALL.

ALL PERSONS indebted to me will please call and SETTLE, as I am now waiting for that business alone, and cannot afford to keep an office and wait long. Those that do not pay soon will find THEIR CLAIMS in train for collection, as I intend going West.

E. P. MOORE.

March 30, 1861. 9-tf

LAW BOOKS.

SAUNDERS' REPORTS;
" on Pleading and Evidence;
Phillips on Evidence;
Common Bench Reports—new series;
Curtis's Commentaries;
Ross on Bills and Promissory Notes;
Chitty on Carriers;
Bateman on Commercial Law;
Taylor's Law Glossary;
Williams on Executors;
Deverseux's Kinne's Kent;
" " Blackstone;
Coke upon Littleton—Butler & Hargrave's Notes;
Sedgwick on Damages;
Story on Sales;
" on Bills of Exchange;
" Equity Pleading;
" on Conflict of Laws;
" on Bailments;
Chitty on Pleading;
" on Contracts;
Bingham on Infancy;
Hare on Discovery;
Gow on Partnership;
Roberts' Principles of Equity;
Doctor and Student;
Broome's Commentaries;
Leading Cases in Equity, Hare & Wallace's Notes;
Lawyer's Common Place Book;
Greenleaf on Evidence;
Stephen on Pleading;
Gresley's Equity Evidence;
Burrill's Law Dictionary;
Wharton's Law "
Phillips' & Amos on Evidence;
Archbold's Landlord and Tenant:
" Nisi Prius;
Fearne on Remainders;
Tidd's Practice;
Starkie on Evidence;
Hilliard on Sales;
Smith's Landlord and Tenant;
Adams' Equity;
Williams on Personal Property;
Mayne on Damages;
Archbold's Criminal Practice and Pleading;
Lube's Equity Pleading;
Wendell's Blackstone;
Chitty's "
Matthews on Presumptive Evidence;
Smith's Master and Servant;
Powell on Mortgages;
Chitty's Criminal Law;
Williams on Real Property;
Smith's Chancery Practice;
Sugden on Vendors;
" on Property;
Dart on Vendors;
Crabb on Real Property;
Sugden on Powers;
Smith's Mercantile Law;
Smith on Contracts;
Addison on "
Adams on Ejectment;
Crown Circuit Companion;
American Leading Cases—Hare & Wallace's Notes;
Mitford's Chancery Pleadings;
Domat's Civil Law;
Rockwell's Spanish and Mexican Law;
Sharswood's Legal Ethics;
Roscoe's Criminal Evidence;
Edwards on Bailments;
Equity Draftsman;
Powell on Evidence;
Oliver on Conveyancing;
Broome's Legal Maxims;
Collyer on Partnership, &c., &c.

☞The Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina; Cantwell's Justice; Form Book; Cantwell's Practice, &c.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

March 29.

A. W. FULLER. G. W. LAWRENCE.

Fuller & Lawrence,

DEALERS IN

NAVAL STORES.

WILL give prompt and personal attention to Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, &c., consigned to them either for sale or shipment. Our Wharf and Warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of Produce either by Rail Road or River, enables us to make charges light. Orders for Spirit Casks, Glue, Bungs, &c., filled on favorable terms.

Office No. 2, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

April 12, 1861. 15*tf

Col. John A. Rowland

is a Candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Robeson County.

April 1, 1861. 9-te

We are authorized to

announce DUGALD BLUE as a candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk of Bladen County, at the election in August next.

March 25. 8-tE

We are authorized to announce

ANGUS D. BROWN as a candidate for County Court Clerk of Robeson county. Election in August next.

April 10, 1861. 12tE

A Smoking Chimney.

ANY person having a smoking fire-place can have it remedied by addressing me at the Fayetteville Post Office. White Washing, Brick Work and Plastering done in best manner. All my work warranted to be done well or no pay. And if any chimneys heretofore built by me should smoke, they will be altered without charge.

DAVID McDUFFIE.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29. 9-1ypd

A. A. McKETHAN

WOULD inform his friends in North Carolina, and throughout the South, who wish to encourage Southern Industry, that he keeps constantly on hand, and is daily finishing, a large assortment of

VEHICLES

of every description, mostly light work, which are faithfully made by experienced workmen in each branch.

His work will compare favorably with any for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do all work in his line on as good terms as any that is as well made. He has now finished a very large quantity of work which he will sell low for Cash or on short time to punctual customers.

☞All work warranted 12 months with fair usage, or should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Orders from the South will receive prompt attention. He has within the last few years sold work in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas and Texas.

☞Repairing done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Dec'r 17, 1860. 80tf

Constantly Manufacturing at my Establishment,

EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Oil; Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle; Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State, sold wholesale or retail, at the very lowest prices. Every description of Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired.

JAMES WILSON,

No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf.

Nov. 3, 1860. 67-1y

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete:—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogony and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at New York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45tf

The Sunny South, by Prof. In-

graham; Say and Seal, by the Author of "Wide Wide World," &c.; The Household of Bouverie, or the Elixir of Gold, by a Southern Lady; Evenings at the Microscope, &c., &c.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Oct. 18.

Plows! Plows!!

Encourage Home Industry!

To all in want of Plows, please read this!

THE undersigned is manufacturing Plows that cannot be surpassed; they are of a new pattern that gives universal satisfaction. I have been engaged in putting them up over twelve months. Please send in your orders to me at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., or to Isaac M. Sowell at Prosperity, Moore County, whom I have employed and have had over twelve months in putting up these Plows; who will attend to all orders in my absence. I am also putting up a few Superior IRON AXLE WAGONS. I would refer you to the following gentlemen who are using those plows: Alexander Kelly, A. McCallum, Dan'l Campbell, D. M. Sinclair, and others of Moore County; William Carter, J. Osley, W. T. Burns, and many others of Chatham County.

THOMAS DIXON.

Mudlick, Chatham Co., March 25. 7*8m

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,

DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 34 Reade Street, New York.

Dec. 11, 1860. 79*1y

A School for Boys and Young Men,

THE undersigned will commence a School on the P. W. Plank Road, nine miles from Fayetteville, three from Manchester P. O., and within half a mile of the Western Rail Road, (a high and healthful locality, excellent water,) on Monday the 22d of April next. Tuition, board, washing, mending, lights, bed and bedding, at thirty dollars ($30) per term of ten weeks in advance, no extra charges.

Pupils received at any time by their paying for the unexpired part only of the current term. I propose to give undivided attention to the School, and teach it thoroughly as practicable. Instructions may be had in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Surveying with Geometry, use of Logarithms, Trigonometry, Area of land computed by difference of latitude and departure, and also by various methods of plotting, Astronomy, calculation and projection of solar and lunar Eclipses, Navigation and some other branches.

DUNCAN McARTHUR.

REFERENCES:—Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Dr. W. G. McDuffie, Joseph Arey, Esq., Sampson Boon, Esq., Col. John McRae, Fayetteville; Dr. H. A. Bizzell, Clinton; Mr. William D. Smith, Wilmington; James W. Smith, Esq., David G. McDuffie, Engineer and Surveyor, Cumberland; John C. Williams, Esq., and his son, J. C. Williams of Harnett.

March 23, 1861.

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO received and for sale by

Aug. 24

LAND ON BUFFALO CREEK FOR SALE.

John McLeod, et al. vs. William McLeod, et al.

In Equity.

IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Equity of Cumberland County, at Fall term, 1860, upon the petition of the Heirs at law of John McLeod, dec'd, I will expose to sale, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday of Superior Court, the 13th day of May next, a Valuable tract of LAND, lying on Buffalo Creek about 23 miles from town, on the Turnpike road, joining Ca'harine Ferguson, Wm. McLean, and others, containing about 200 Acres, 100 of which is cleared.

Terms of sale, $25 in cash, and the balance 6 months credit with interest from date. Bond and approved security required.

WALTER A. HUSKE, C. & M.

April 12. 13 St'a

NOTICE.

HEREAFTER I will pay no debts unless contracted by myself or my immediate family

NEILL McFADYEN.

April 27 17*3pd

Negroes for Sale.

THREE likely negroes (aged, the eldest 35, men and the youngest 5 years.) The two eldest are good Cooks, and are well acquainted with washing, ironing and housework generally. All of them are healthy and efficient, and the two youngest as likely negroes as I ever saw. I wish to sell them only on account of the political troubles, and for no fault. The two elder were born in Fayetteville, and they all will be sold together and only to a kind master. Speculators and Traders need not apply.

Address immediately, C. D. E., No. 260 G. street, Washington, D. C.

April 25. 19-3t

VALUABLE PROPERTY

At Auction.

A HOUSE and LOT in Pittsboro', N. C., belonging to Mrs. C. O. Horne, will be offered for sale, at public Auction, on Thursday, the 16th day of May (Court week in Chatham.) The House is large and commodious, and is situated in the most desirable part of the village.

There will also be offered at the same time and place a large and well constructed STORE HOUSE, located in the most business part of the town.

Terms, Six and Twelve months credit, with note and approved security. Persons wishing further information in regard to this property, previous to the sale, will apply to H. R. Horne, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 5. 11tp

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1861.

John H. Montgomery vs. Heirs at law of Martin Thompson.

Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Joseph Warbriton and Benjamin Scarbrough and his wife, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday of July, then and there to plead answer or demur to the petition, or the same will be set down for hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Troy, on the first Monday of April A. D. 1861.

[15*6tpd] JOHN McLENNAN, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1861.

Charles E. Leete vs. Jacob G. Becton.

Attachment and Levy made.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, Jacob G. Becton, resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Jacob G. Becton to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, A. D. 1861, and then and there plead or replevy, or judgment final will be rendered, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1861.

11*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 26. 31*

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order made by his Honor R. M. Saunders, at Spring term of Moore Superior Court, I hereby give public notice that a Special Term of said Court will be held, for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in May next. All persons having business to transact in said Court, are hereby notified to attend. The parties are notified that unless they show they have used due diligence to get their causes ready for trial, they will be required to pay the cost for the Term.

GEO. S. COLE, C. S. C.

5-3MM

March 12.

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.

Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 81tf

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, A. D. 1861.

George Dawkins et al., vs. Mary Jane Dawkins et al.

Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Miles Blue, one of the Defendants in this cause, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Miles Blue, non-resident defendant, to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, or it will be taken pro confesso